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HEALTH AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
of the
NORTH EAST SALOP COMBINED AREA



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1960

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT · MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT
NEWPORT URBAN DISTRICT · OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT
WELLINGTON URBAN DISTRICT · DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT
WELLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT · WITH AN INCLUSION FROM
SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT

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North East Salop United District (Medical Officer of Health) Order

LIST OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE, 1960

CHAIRMAN

MR. H. P. BULLOCK

<i>Dawley U.D.</i> MRS. J. C. BEATTON MR. H. P. BULLOCK	<i>Drayton R.D.</i> MR. F. W. COPE MR. J. C. S. GATENSBUURY	<i>Oakengates U.D.</i> MR. J. N. WORRALL MR. W. V. FOX MR. A. E. WORRALL	<i>Wellington (Salop) U.D.</i> MR. R. G. MURPHY MR. P. H. BOTT
<i>Newport (Salop) U.D.</i> MR. E. J. DURNALL MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD	<i>Wellington (Salop) R.D.</i> MRS. E. HENDRIE MR. H. W. DRAPER MR. B. MULLINER MR. W. UPTON MR. A. H. JONES	<i>Market Drayton U.D.</i> MR. W. WYCHERLEY MR. W. WEAVER	<i>Shifnal R.D.</i> MR. G. H. JAMES MR. J. H. WHITE MR. G. F. PERRENS

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DR. W. A. M. STEWART

LOCAL OFFICERS

MR. G. T. ADAMS, Public Health Inspector, Dawley U.D.C.
MR. D. C. NICOL, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.
MR. R. HANCOCK, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Market Drayton U.D.
MR. A. H. JOHNSTONE, Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.
MR. L. K. G. PHILLIPS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Oakengates U.D.C.
MR. J. K. ADDISON, Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.
MR. W. J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington U.D.C.
MR. H. WAINWRIGHT, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Drayton R.D.C. (Retired June, 1960)
MR. A. SANDBROOK, Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, Drayton R.D.C.
MR. A. H. RILEY, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.
MR. H. WALL, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. K. A. GRIFFITHS, Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.C.
MR. M. SILVERWOOD, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. N. H. PEEL, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Shifnal R.D.C.
MR. J. LEAR, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Newport U.D.C.
MR. D. S. FRY, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Wellington R.D.C.
MR. P. W. F. THOMAS, Assistant Public Health Inspector, Drayton R.D.C.

CLERK

MR. J. BROUGH

To the Chairman and Members of the Constituent Authorities

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasure to report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Combined Area of North East Shropshire for the Year 1960. This will be my final report.

Approximately to twenty-five years this annual report has been presented by me in a variety of forms and in the last years it has been in a combined issue in which with the exception of Shifnal, all Public Health Officers of the Councils have been able to report and express their views on their work and the results, thereof, without any intervention or direction. This is as it should be when it is remembered that each officer is placed in a responsible position, appreciates this and through his advices the authorities act.

This year Mr. Williams, Public Health Inspector to Wellington Urban Council, has, kindly, drawn your attention to new legislation which has been enacted in 1960 and is now in operation :

During the year five new Acts became law and seventeen Orders and Regulations concerning District Councils were issued.

The following are brief notes on some of the new legislation :

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is an Act which makes further provisions for licensing and control of caravan sites. Model byelaws have also been made. This Act has considerably strengthened the law relating to caravan sites and the legal position over the country as a whole is more uniform.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960. This Act gives local authorities more power to control noise and vibration. Further guidance on measures to alleviate noise nuisance should be forthcoming from the Committee on the Problem of Noise appointed by the Government early in the year.

Offices Act, 1960, comes into operation in 1962 and the Secretary of State is empowered to make Regulations under the Act. It is the Government's intention to introduce comprehensive legislation to cover shops, offices, etc.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. These Regulations amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/57. A number of amendments have been embodied in the new Regulations in the light of experience gained since the first Regulations came into operation.

Other Acts, Orders and Regulations cover a variety of subjects such as the amount of fluoride allowed in food, and the staining and sterilisation of unfit meat.

Following the pattern of earlier reports it has been customary to report on the degree of prevalence of infectious disease in the area. A concise and tabulated statement on this will be found in the section of the report relating to this. Over the period of the service of the Writer it can be remembered the dread of diphtheria—a disease prone to attack the young—and which now is rarely seen or reported. Scarlet Fever which called for immediate isolation and which could have grave consequences is still with us but in a form which is generally, mild and has few after effects. The frequency and severity of Whooping Cough has been controlled through the precautionary measures administered in infancy, and of the commoner infectious ailments, there remains, only, Measles to be conquered. It will be noted that it is in the field of this and the common cold the greatest difficulties have arisen in providing a prophylactic but it is hoped that in the case of the common cold the discovery of this is at hand. In recent years this district has escaped the visitation of Acute Poliomyelitis, either singly or in epidemic form, and Food Poisoning has seldom been reported. This last reflects the results of the care and attention which has been given by the Public Health Inspectors to establishments where food is manufactured or sold.

In the section on Tuberculosis it can be seen that the numbers are falling, that deaths are less common and that the expectation of life of the patient has been prolonged. Tuberculosis in parts of the body other than the lungs is seldom notified and when encountered is dealt with expeditiously and without the hazards of lasting effects which had such crippling results. As has been reported in recent years most housing committees will go to lengths to see that when there is tuberculosis every effort will be made to ensure that such are adequately housed.

Earlier it has been noted that the notification of poisoning from food is rare. This is largely due to the care and attention and team work of the health officers with the food purveyors who have been directed on sound hygienic principles. A loosening of this control can easily permit the contamination of foods with unpleasant potentiality and results. Milk, supplied in bottles, is now taken for granted as to its cleanliness, purity and food value. Attention has been drawn from time to time to dirty bottles but the ratio is infinitesimal and the supplier is always anxious to prevent this occurrence. It was remarked in the Report for 1959 that it is still worth while keeping observation on the sale of Ice Cream and the quality of this. It is seldom that this food gives a low grading in cleanliness but it is the aim to maintain an invariable grading of the highest standard.

Housing continues to be foremost in the field of district authority consideration. All Councils have done much and, in some cases, there may be some disappointment in the thought that despite the number of houses available the waiting list is still long. The Ministry of Health has asked for review of the housing programme and the term of years which will be required to complete slum clearance. The returns made on the time factor have varied but in the main there is a sound conception of the urgency of this problem. It is noticeable that the longer the delay the more costly this enterprise becomes. Where there is likely to be demand the entry of the private builder has been evident—perhaps more in the most populous parts. These houses would seem to sell well and so go some lengths to foster a spirit of independence in house holders which, to some, might appear to be lacking. Associated with the clearance and replacement of domestic dwellings certain authorities have given much thought to the overall planning of their towns and villages and the future generation should derive full benefit from this. With the townships around the Wrekin showing expansion and increased population these now begin to assume a position of pre-eminence and wealth in the County and the future demands that in this area every facility for social service should be readily available.

As has been said in earlier reports the provision of houses, homes and settlements demand a high standard of maintenance if the outlay is to bear the full fruit of this enterprise and if the houses and their surrounds are to remain for their term of years in a state of full repair and satisfaction. Apart from that this maintenance will also lead to a saving in money.

The care of the aged receives particular attention and many new homes have been provided to give comfort to those in their declining years. In some instances these houses have been grouped and, with the co-operation of the County Authority, services are being given which add materially to the security and comfort of the residents.

While the Water Service in the more populous parts of the district is not controlled by the individual authorities each is represented and is interested in the management of this service. In recent times much publicity has been given to the need for more domestic water in these parts—a case where the supply has not been able to keep pace with the new building. Again, this is a case for planning and anticipation. To the Writer the provision of the two main services of water and sewerage in the areas of concentration of population should have as its aim the constant establishment of a reserve and which with little more than minor local extensions should be able to meet the needs of new building. The amplification of water supplies and the modernisation and enlargement of certain sewage systems are subjects which deserve the utmost attention and concentration of effort. As in the case of houses here, again, there is need for a high standard of maintenance and a ready response to those who look to the authorities for what is now regarded as little more than natural service.

During the current year reports have been made to the Ministry on the conditions and requirements for the slaughter of animals. Generally, the stringency of these requirements has lead to a thinning in the number of private individual establishments carrying on this work. It may be, also, that the butcher is not adverse to being relieved of this responsibility and is prepared to deal with the carcase as it comes to the shop. To the Writer the centralisation of this service is desirable, should be regarded as a public service which, if undertaken by the authority, will not necessarily lead to financial gain.

The means of disposal of the dead has been much in mind during recent years. With the limited facilities for laying out in the homes and the overflowing of the cemeteries attention has had to be given to ameliorate the position. In the case of the mortuary at Donnington much use has been made of this and, not only, is it in constant use but it is also serving a wide area. It is a matter of satisfaction that this modern service provided by Wellington Rural Council should be so beneficial. The final disposal of the dead has been under review, also. Not only as the burial grounds are being taxed to their capacity but also that in many quarters it is felt that more modern means of disposal should be practised. In the neighbourhood of the Wrekin it has been felt by some that the provision of a crematorium would be an advantage and would be in keeping with advancing health service. The district councils concerned might consider this. There should be little difficulty in assessing the numbers which would require this and the financial implication.

The Writer in commenting on the foregoing has dealt with matters which are most pressing on the district councils but it will be appreciated that there are many calls on the public health departments which are difficult to catalogue but yet are of great concern to the person or people. It is this service which, through personal contact and tact, establishes a sound understanding between the official, the authority and the people and it is the manner in which these calls are met the people regard the administration.

The Medical Officer of Health takes this opportunity of thanking those Officers who have co-operated with him in the course of the year. The administration depends on good sense and where this is lacking, difficulties arise.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. A. M. STEWART

EDGHOLM, CRESCENT ROAD
WELLINGTON, SALOP
Telephone Wellington 598

DAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : MRS. J. C. BEATTON, J.P.

Committee :

COUNCILLOR G. CHETWOOD

COUNCILLOR DR. S. N. BROWNE

COUNCILLOR G. H. WRIGHT

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. L. ANSLOW

COUNCILLOR MRS. L. ROBERTS

Mr. Adams, Public Health Inspector reports :

HOUSING

1960 was a further year of consolidation as far as housing is concerned. During the year the Council finished construction of dwellings on the Springhill, Portley Road and Little Eyton redevelopment and this included the rehousing of further families under the overspill scheme making a total of nearly one hundred families who have moved from Birmingham and settled in Dawley.

The Council dealt with 73 unfit houses and, included in this total, was the King Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order which consisted of land immediately adjacent to the town centre. The clearance of this area and its redevelopment will, ultimately, enable the Council to provide additional shopping facilities and dwellings near to the centre of the town and will make a more pleasing feature of the easterly end of the High Street than at present exists. The Order was confirmed by the Minister during the year, and by the year end the initial legal steps were being taken to acquire the property.

A further Compulsory Purchase Order was made which included some twelve cottages on the westerly side of King Street known locally as 'The Cunnery' and which has been a black spot for years. This Compulsory Purchase Order was also confirmed by the Minister and the site will be used for housing redevelopment.

The announcement that the Minister of Housing and Local Government was considering Dawley as the site of a new town has had some bearing on the Council's slum clearance proposals. It has not since been quite clear how the Ministerial investigations would affect planning approval for redevelopment and the Council have had no desire to proceed to purchase large areas of land which they would be unable to use, due to this planning difficulty.

During the year, in response to a request from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council gave full consideration to its proposals for clearing out all the unfit houses remaining in the district and it was decided that all the houses remaining which should be demolished, a total of 500, would be dealt with in the next seven years.

The number of applications for Standard and Improvement Grants was again very low, and it may well be that the development of private building in the area has made the reconditioning of properties unattractive to house owners. The private building which did develop during the year came as quite a pleasant shock to the Council particularly as for so long we had tried to attract private developers into the area but without much success.

REFUSE AND NIGHT SOIL COLLECTION

No great difficulties were experienced during the year and apart from the odd times when trouble was experienced with the vehicle and sickness of the men, a regular service has been maintained.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

During the year the Council gave consideration to the report which they had to submit to the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food dealing with the slaughtering facilities in the district. After discussions with the trade, and other local authorities it was finally recommended to the Minister that, of the two slaughter houses in the district, one should be brought up to standard by the owner concerned and that the other slaughter house should be closed. It was interesting to find that the majority of meat sold in the district came from Shrewsbury abattoir and that the percentage killed locally was very small, even when the two slaughter houses were in existence.

CARAVANS

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force and this made the Council review all the Caravan licences which had been issued at that time. As the Council were committed to issuing more or less permanent permissions they had to set a higher standard of licensing conditions which was based on the model conditions issued by the Ministry. At the year end the whole problem was still under review.

CLEAN FOOD

Inspections of food premises were made as and when possible during the year, but insufficient time was available to carry out as much of this work as would have been liked.

RODENT CONTROL

No particular difficulty arose during the year in the operation of this service and the operative, as usual, was employed by the Joint Pests Committee. The refuse tip remains fairly free from complaint—due no doubt to the efficient treatment given.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

No action had to be taken during the year under the above Acts, so that it is encouraging to know that no old people found themselves living under conditions which necessitated their removal to welfare accommodation.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply have cause for concern during the year, as the results from samples submitted for bacteriological examination were not satisfactory. Eventually it became apparent that the only solution would be to instal an additional chlorinator on the supply at the Little Dawley Pumping Station and this was done. The quality of the water immediately improved at the expense of the taste, but once a satisfactory supply had been achieved over the district the chlorine dose was dropped again.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Further discussions took place during the year with officers of the Severn River Board regarding the quality of the effluent from the sewage works, but as the investigations were proceeding into the proposal to consider building a new town, it was not felt desirable to proceed with the investigation into a joint sewerage scheme with Wenlock Borough Council.

AIR POLLUTION

Complaints were received during the year from residents of houses adjoining a local pipeworks. These complaints, however, were passed through to the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, as the works are registered by him.

STAFF

My thanks are due once again to Mrs. B. Morris whose enthusiasm helped in no small way to keep the office functioning smoothly.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	2
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	5

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	—	—	—	23	744	—
No. inspected	—	—	—	23	744	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	—	—	—	—	5	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part of organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MARKET DRAYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : MR. G. H. SABIN

Committee :

MR. F. H. CREWE
MRS. I. G. GILLINGS
MRS. M. HAY

MR. R. M. LEES
MR. G. C. MORRIS
MR. B. SMITH

Mr. Nicol, Public Health Inspector, reports :

HOUSING (COUNCIL)

This continues to be the most dominating factor in administration. 14 houses have been completed on the Highfields Estate, 10 houses and 12 flats at Allen Gardens and 12 houses in Salisbury Road, making a total of 48 houses.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Plans have been prepared and tenders approved by the Housing Committee for 11 bungalows and 30 three storey flats in Stafford Street and 16 semi-detached houses and 12 one-bedroom flats in Salisbury Road.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

A total of 26 houses have been built during the year and 60 houses are still under construction.

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 12 unfit houses have been demolished and a further 46 demolition orders were made.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Under the Housing Act, 1949, five applications were made for improvement grants and all were approved. The average cost per dwelling was £416 13s. 4d. and in each case a 50% grant was made.

Four applications were received during the year for Standard Grant under Section 4 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—all were approved.

MEAT INSPECTION

The table set out in the report gives the various percentages of the incidence of disease in animals slaughtered in the district. The percentages of cattle effected by T.B. was 0.22% and pigs 2.5%. The percentages for other diseases were cattle (excluding cows) 37.75%, calves 7.14%, sheep 9.56% and pigs 7.05%. The total weight condemned during the year was 1 ton 15 cwt. 2 qtrs. 10 lbs.

As in other years, 100% inspection of meat was carried out. I have to thank the trade again for their co-operation, also Mr. Hancock who with myself is prepared to turn out at any time to see that this important service is fully maintained and that all cattle slaughtered in the local slaughterhouse are examined.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT, 1958

During the year a report was prepared on the existing slaughtering facilities in the district. All interested organisations were contacted and a special meeting held. The general consensus of opinion was that slaughtering facilities were necessary in the district where a cattle market existed with a throughput of 70—80 thousand head of stock per year. The estimated cattle population of the district is in the region of 250—300 thousand head of cattle. I am anticipating that my Authority, in conjunction with the Drayton Rural District Council will convene a special meeting to discuss this problem.

It is anticipated that the existing slaughterhouses will close down as the occupiers are not prepared to carry out the work necessary to comply with the regulations.

FOOD PREMISES & FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

There are 132 food premises in the district. 10 premises are registered for the manufacture of meat products. Regular inspections are carried out, 140 such inspections were made during the year.

In 14 cases infringements were found, in each case, the necessary action was taken to remedy them. Many improvements have been carried out by the food trade since the inception of the regulation. I would like to express my thanks to the trade for their co-operation in this matter.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

SAMPLING OF MILK AND OTHER FOODS

The following Chemical and Bacteriological Samples were taken by Salop County Council Sampling Officers in the Market Drayton Urban District during the year 1960.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 27 samples of milk and 10 samples of other foods were taken and analysed or tested. All samples were found to be genuine.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

Samples of grades of milk supplied by all the various retailers selling milk in the district were purchased at regular intervals during the year, all results being satisfactory. The number of samples taken in the various grades is shown below :

<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>T.T. Past.</i>	<i>T.T. C.I. Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
10	16	8	8

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949—53

13 samples of Pasteurised Milk, 26 samples of T.T. Pasteurised, and 6 samples of Channel Islands Pasteurised were obtained from the licensed Pasteurising Establishment in the district. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL MILK SAMPLING

5 samples of Pasteurised Milk from the school milk supplies within the district were taken and all proved to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING OF MILK SUPPLIES TO COUNTY WELFARE HOMES

4 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained from the supply to the Home situated in the district. All samples proved to be satisfactory.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Regular inspections are carried out to all licensed premises. In 3 cases nuisances were reported, mainly in connection with Sanitary accommodation. Once again I have to point out that not enough attention is paid to ventilation. In some instances my advice has been taken and extractor fans installed.

ICE CREAM

There are 28 premises registered, 27 retail and 1 manufacturer. These premises are visited from time to time. During the year 6 samples were taken, and the following results obtained :

Grade 1	..	..	..	4
Grade 2	..	..	..	1
Grade 3	..	..	..	1
Grade 4	..	..	..	Nil

FOOD POISONING

No case of food poisoning was reported during the year.

DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL

Inspections are carried out regularly during the year or when infestations are reported. During the year the following premises received treatment :

Business Premises	..	..	2
Dwelling Houses	..	..	13
Council Undertakings	..	..	4
Main Sewers (twice per year)	..	..	2
Agricultural Premises	..	..	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1959

Inspections are carried out during the year. 41 visits were made and in seven cases action was taken to remedy defects. Section 9 of the Act dealing with means of fire escape in case of fire is now dealt with by the County Council's Fire Authority. The means of escape certificates can only be issued by the Fire Authority. It is the duty of the Byelaw Authority to advise the developer to contact the fire authority direct for this certificate.

WATER SUPPLY

The quality of the water supply is satisfactory. 10 samples were taken during the year and all proved to be highly satisfactory. Absence of reasonable pressure continued to be a serious problem in some parts of the district and it would appear that we are not going to see any change until the new water board is formed.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly collection is in operation and complaints are few. Tip fires are still causing considerable nuisance, this, I think, is due to the change in the composition of refuse, caused, in the main, by new types of burning appliances which it would seem, produces only dust. This, in conjunction with the amount of wrapping paper used, causes great difficulty in consolidating the refuse tipped. One wonders if local authorities are approaching the time when some consideration will have to be given to a separate paper collection. In an effort to control tip fires. Special banks of soil are maintained at the tip. This appears to be the best method of blanketing out outbreaks of fire. Once again, I would like to thank the men who carry out this work in all kinds of weather.

MORTUARY

The question of the disposal of the dead concerns us chiefly in so far as it relates to the spread of disease. The Sanitary circumstances under which the preparation for disposal takes place is to my mind a very important factor. The disposal of the dead should be treated with the greatest dignity.

My Authority, in conjunction with the Rural District Council, have provided suitable premises for the preparation of the dead for burial. It would appear that the Undertakers in the district do not make as much use of the Mortuary as they might. I understand that there still exists some reluctance on the part of the bereaved to agree to removal before internment. During the year 13 post mortem examinations and 9 inquests were carried out.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are five public conveniences in the district all are well maintained and have up-to-date facilities. There is still much damage taking place, with so many artists and poets about, and one is hard put to keep decorations in good condition.

BATHS

Once again this proved a great attraction during good weather and is very popular with people from outside the district, who make quite a journey to enjoy the facilities offered.

The attendances at the Baths during the year is set out below :

				£	s.	d.
<i>Daily Admission :</i>						
Adults—Weekdays	..	4,828 at 1/6d.	..	362	2	0
Adults—Sundays	..	4,236 at 2/-	..	423	12	0
Children	..	14,941 at 6d.	..	373	10	6
Spectators	..	10,329 at 9d.	..	387	6	9
Revenue from Deck Chairs	..	..	..	15	12	6
<i>Season Tickets :</i>						
Adults	..	199 at 15/-	..	149	5	0
Children	..	729 at 5/-	..	182	5	0
Spectators	..	128 at 3/6d.	..	22	8	0
				£1,916	1	9

<i>Capacity of Bath</i>	250,000 gallons.
<i>Method of Treatment</i>	Bells Horizontal Pressure Filter.
<i>Frequency of Changing Water</i>	Turn over once in six hours. The plant is capable of turning over 56,000 gallons per hour.
<i>Testing for Chlorine</i>	Comparator tests daily
<i>Bacteriological Examinations</i>	Routine samples taken once per month.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council and the Staff for their co-operation during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	1
No. of Knackers Yards	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	—

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	445	—	28	1695	935	—
No. inspected	445	—	28	1695	935	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	2	2	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	168	—	—	160	63	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	37.75%	—	7.14%	9.56%	7.05%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	2	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	19	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	0.22%	—	—	—	2.25%	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

NEWPORT (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : MR. D. J. GREEN

Committee :

MR. B. W. AGATES
MR. R. J. BUTTER
REV. W. CONNELLY
MR. E. J. DURNALL

MR. J. S. MURPHY
MRS. S. A. SANDIFORD
MRS. I. E. STEPHENS
MR. W. E. TOMLIN

MR. J. M. TREVOR
MR. S. H. TRUMPER
MR. C. WILBRAHAM

Mr. Griffiths, Public Health Inspector, reports :

WATER SUPPLY

When one reads of water shortages in various parts of the country, it is indeed pleasing to know that similar troubles are not experienced within this Area. As has been reported before there is no shortage of water in Newport, a pure and plentiful supply is available but due to restricted storage capacity overtime working by the Council staff is required. In a few properties on the fringe of the area a lack of pressure is reported but it is hoped that during the coming year a booster pump will be installed which will relieve this to a great extent.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A further 136 houses were connected to the Authority's Sewerage System during the year, a further burden to the already badly overloaded works. It was hoped last year that the scheme for new sewers and a completely new Sewage Disposal Works would be ready soon to go out to tender, but it was not to be and it would appear that several months will pass before this very necessary work will be commenced.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The new refuse collection vehicle, a S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper, was delivered during the year and put into service immediately. It is pleasing to report that, following a complete review, the collection service is now working more satisfactorily and more economically than ever before. Little trouble is experienced in maintaining a weekly collection, though in this respect I am lucky in being able to call on substitution labour in cases of sickness. The collection staff themselves are loud in their praises of this vehicle and it is certain that passers by spared the dust and odours of a side loader, are equally satisfied that here is rater-payers' money well spent.

More trouble is experienced, however, at the refuse tip—builders' rubble being a particular curse. One can understand the need to dispose of this type of rubble but why leave it lying on the top of the tip and not down the tip face? Tatting also is a favourite pastime still and one which the police appear powerless to prevent.

Salvage is collected now, only on request with a modest charge being made. It would appear that most shops prefer to burn or dispose of their salvage themselves, rather than pay a shilling or two for the service.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Following the redecorations last year of the two Public Conveniences and the installation of handbasins, with cold water only as yet, I am glad to report that less damage has been reported so far this year. One hopes that the trend will continue.

COUNCIL HOUSES

Hallcroft Gardens, an estate of 50 houses, flats and bungalows has been completed during the year, and the adjoining Grouped Dwellings Scheme of 18 Bungalows and a Community Centre has been commenced. A further extension of this estate is now under consideration.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

A further 86 houses have been completed and a further two estates commenced. One welcomes this building but a little extra industry would also serve a need in the area.

UNFIT HOUSES

Due to the encouragement given by the Council 35 houses were condemned during the year and the whole building programme of 50 dwellings given over to Slum Clearance. It is felt that, if similar progress is made over the next two or three years, the unfit houses will become no problem in this district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

With the advent of the new Caravan Act, conditions at existing sites can be brought up to a higher standard. It is hoped that sufficient time can be given in the coming months to approach all owners.

MILK

The following table gives particulars of the registrations and licences granted by the Council :

Number of distributors of milk with dairies in the Newport Urban District	..	..	2
Number of distributors of milk having dairies outside the Newport Urban District			2
Number of licences to sell :			
(a) Tuberculin tested milk	..	..	4
(b) Pasteurised milk	..	..	4
(c) Sterilised milk	..	..	2

ICE-CREAM

Premises now registered total 25. Samples were taken and were, generally of high standard. It is thought that the mere fact of taking a sample encourages the maintenance of a higher standard of hygiene and cleanliness and it is worthwhile if only for that alone.

FOOD PREMISES

Some routine inspections have been carried out but it was found impossible to visit all premises during the year. It is to be hoped that more time can be given to this type of inspection in the future.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTIONS

No. of slaughter houses	..	..	3
No. of knackers' yards	..	..	Nil
No. of persons licensed to slaughter cattle, sheep and pigs	..	7	
No. of persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	Nil

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	87	—	—	616	439	—
No. inspected	87	—	—	616	439	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	28	—	—	97	28	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	32.18	—	—	15.75	6.38	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	25	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	5.69	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Once again, with the co-operation of the Slaughterhouse owners, a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was possible. Quality was extremely high and, in the main, livers, lungs and heads were responsible for the percentages shown in the above table.

The three Slaughterhouses within the area were inspected and reported upon. It is anticipated that at least two will be brought up to standard by the appointed day.

DISINFESTATION AND VERMIN CONTROL

The Joint Scheme again operated satisfactorily, the success of which can perhaps best be judged by the comparatively low number of complaints.

MORTUARY

More requests are now being received for the use of the Mortuary from local undertakers, on behalf of families whose circumstances demand the use of some outside premises at what is, usually, an extremely trying time.

OAKENGATES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : J. N. Worrall

Committee :

H. R. BRADSHAW
E. A. C. BEST
R. CORBETT
W. N. CORFIELD
W. DAWES
C. S. BERRYMAN

W. V. FOX
H. R. GIBBONS
L. NOCK, J.P.
D. OWEN
A. PERKINS
E. SMART, J.P.
A. E. Worrall

Mr. Johnstone, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports :

SALVAGE

The following table gives a comparison of the amount of salvage collected and sold during the year compared with the amount during 1959. The table shows an appreciable increase in the tonnage and value of paper over the previous year.

			1959						1960					
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	..	176	17	3	1,074	2	6	222	13	1	1,558	12	9
Rags	..	..		10	0	9	0	0		—			—	
Tins	..	..	11	0	2	22	1	0	12	13	1	36	2	0
			188	8	1	£1,105	3	6	235	6	2	£1,594	14	9

REFUSE COLLECTION

The men, efficiently organised, have permitted a very satisfactory service to be given to the ratepayers. This has been operated with few complaints.

It has been possible to collect the house refuse with two vehicles to date. With an increasing demand for the service, the Committee have agreed to the purchase of another vehicle which, by its capacity, cuts down the number of times the vehicle has to empty at the tip, giving an increased collection time in the district with little extra cost.

TIP

Controlled tipping has been maintained as the method of refuse disposal on derelict land near the White Horse Inn at Wrockwardine Wood. Already in the vicinity the local football team uses ground which was reclaimed by controlled tipping. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to see improvements of this nature. The existing ground of some fifteen acres continues to meet the needs for the time being. Extensive house building is rapidly expanding in the environs of the tip and it is hoped will be an asset in the amenities of the estates.

It may be necessary to think of other methods of refuse disposal in the foreseeable future. For the time being the position is satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

This very important activity of the work in the department continues to give satisfaction to the tradesmen, residents and ourselves. It is equal in importance to the many and varied projects carried on by the Authority.

The following table gives information of the work carried out.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				Total
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling houses</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>All other including business and industrial</i>	
No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification and (b) otherwise	(a)— (b) 6	184 132	— 4	87 89	271 231
No. of properties (above) found to be infested by rats— (Major) (Minor)	— 6	— 146	— 1	— 42	— 195
No. of properties to be seriously infested by mice	—	8	—	23	31
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority ..	6	154	1	65	226

VERMINOUS PERSONS AND CLOTHING

There is no provision for the disinfection of persons or their effects; less evidence of this need is now seen than formerly.

CARAVANS

Three site licences, permitting 18 caravans, are in operation together with 24 individual licences. Work has been maintained to raise the standard of environmental hygiene and facilities for the caravan dwellers. An impetus to a higher standard may be forthcoming with the recent Planning Act.

FOOD PREMISES

Continued attention is paid to food premises. One can see that the provision of facilities is maintained, but it lies with the personnel who serve to ensure that benefit is obtained, by the facilities provided.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Following the report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it is anticipated that two of the 3 slaughterhouses will be closed, whether the third remains open appears to be a matter of spending a considerable amount of money by the owner. There will, however, be adequate alternative facilities for the slaughtering of cattle and other animals.

KNACKERS YARD

A considerable expenditure of money has been made at the knackers yard to comply with modern standards.

MAGGOT BREEDING FACTORY

A considerable amount of time has been spent experimenting with the means to overcome the objectionable smell arising from the breeding of maggots for fishing bait. Full co-operation has been received from the owner. A certain amount of success has been achieved—the human factor is the most difficult to control. By unremitting pressure it is possible to indicate what could be achieved, in the absence of continued visiting lapses in methods arise with consequent difficulties in operation.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

HOUSING

Attention has been directed to the housing standards of the residents and some progress made in raising the general housing standard in the district, by the demolition of houses which fail to reach a reasonable standard, and carrying out of repairs in other cases.

TABLE I
Number of Unfit Houses

<i>Applicants for Council dwellings</i>	<i>Dealt with in 1960</i>	<i>To be Dealt with by Demolition</i>	<i>Relhousing from unfit Dwellings</i>	
789	61	268	<i>Houses</i> 24	<i>Persons</i> 73

TABLE 2
Houses erected during 1960

		<i>For Slum Clearance</i>	<i>Other Purposes</i>
Local Authority	..	20	128
Private enterprise	..	—	43

Houses in the course of erection 1960

		<i>For Slum Clearance</i>	<i>Other Purposes</i>
Local Authority	..	10	12
Private enterprise	..	—	80

Building 1/4/45 — 31/12/60

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Private enterprise</i>
1.144	270

CLEARANCE AREAS

Three clearance areas containing 14 dwellings housing 34 persons which had been represented were confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT DWELLINGS

During the year representations were presented and Demolition Orders made in respect of 42 dwellings.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications for certificates under the above act were granted during the year.

The fullest information is given to applicants of the requirements of the Act, the number of forms to be completed appears to confuse the applicants.

HOUSES FOR RESALE

The council built 70 houses for re-sale during the year for persons who desire to buy their own house, the purchase price being the all in cost to the Council. Designs and types are varied.

The formalities were kept as simple as possible. An initial payment of £1 or more if desired was made, when a contract was entered between the purchaser and the Council. The balance of payment being spread by equal instalments over a period of up to 30 years (40 years where the age of the purchasers warrant it).

That this scheme was popularly appreciated is reflected in the numbers of people making applications, at the close of the year, all the dwellings were occupied and a second phase of the building was being considered.

ADMINISTRATION

The department works as a team and the relationship with the outside staff is cordially pleasant. Without this spirit it would not be possible to accomplish the amount of work which has to be undertaken. Our thanks are due to the Medical Officer Dr. Stewart, for his unfailing courtesy and cordiality.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	3
No. of Knackers Yards	1
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	9
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	3
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	9

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	—	—	—	956	671	—
No. inspected	—	—	—	956	671	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	5	—	—	1	25	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	5.3	—	—	.10	3.7	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	1.0	—	—	—	1.1	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : MR. T. H. EDWARDS

MRS. A. M. JONES, J.P.
MR. G. T. EVANS, F.R.G.S.
MR. P. H. BOTT

MR. H. W. CASE
MR. A. J. PEARCE
MR. H. C. READE, M.B.E.
MR. H. W. REESE

The first section of this Report is printed in the form in which it will be reprinted for distribution to householders in the Wellington Urban District.

Past and Present

An extract from the 1960 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to

WELLINGTON (Salop) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Addison, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports :

It is exactly 100 years since the passing of the first Act of Parliament for the prevention of adulteration of food and drink. The Act had been preceded by piecemeal measures aimed at checking adulteration, particularly of spirits, tea and coffee, but the new Act was the forerunner of pure food legislation all over the world.

In those early days it was fraudulent and dangerous adulteration of food, together with the sale of food in various stages of decomposition, which claimed most attention. At the present day the biggest problem is concerned with reducing the amount of food borne disease. In fact new Food Hygiene Regulations were made in 1960 with this end in view.

Thanks to the precautions required by present day legislation and to advances in food technology and food handling techniques many of our foods can be considered quite safe. Fresh meat and fish cooked and eaten when hot, fresh vegetables and fruit and pasteurised milk and canned foods of all kinds are seldom implicated in food poisoning outbreaks.

About 75% of outbreaks of food poisoning are associated with such processed and made up meats as stews, reheated meat, meat pies, cold meat and the like. A large proportion of the remainder are attributed to trifles, custards, cream confectionery and similar goods.

These foods too can be perfectly safe, but if proper precautions have not been taken during preparation they may have become contaminated by harmful germs or bacteria.

Bacteria come from a wide variety of sources and those that cause food poisoning live habitually in the human and animal body and a proportion of humans and animals are found to harbour them. They can live in the nose and throat and on the skin of the hands. The same organisms cause boils, carbuncles, whitlows, barbers rash and other septic skin lesions. Other bacteria are excreted in the motions of men and animals. The Food Hygiene Regulations aim at preventing these harmful bacteria from contaminating food, particularly those foods which are most susceptible.

The responsibility for food hygiene under the Regulations rests on each individual handler of food in a food business, as well as on the management. The Regulations apply to private clubs, canteens and kitchens as well as to retail food shops, restaurants and to the delivery of food.

The notes which follow relate to some of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. It can be seen that many of the Regulations are common sense, not only in a food business but also in the home.

Regulation 6 : Cleanliness of equipment, etc.

Equipment and containers which are likely to come into contact with food must be clean and as far as is reasonably practicable must be protected and kept free from contamination. The Regulation applies to returnable containers. An obvious example of a breach of this Regulation would be the misuse of milk bottles. The Regulation also applies to counter and table tops which should be reasonably non-absorbent and capable of being thoroughly cleaned.

Regulation 8 : Food to be protected from the risk of contamination.

This rules out the display of unwrapped food on an open counter between the customer and the assistant. The shop window which is open on the customers' side sometimes presents a problem. No customer should be allowed to help himself from a window where unwrapped food is displayed.

In butchers' shops cooked meat and raw meat should be kept entirely separate. Cooked meats should not be touched by hand by any assistant who has been handling raw meat since he last washed his hands, and the knife which is used should not be used for raw meat.

Regulation 9 : Personal cleanliness.

Clean hands and overalls are required. The two things very often go together. If the overalls are dirty the hands are almost sure to be dirty.

The bandaged finger is not allowed. All open cuts or abrasions on hand or face or neck should be covered by a waterproof dressing.

Smoking is likewise banned because of the risk of contaminating food by the fingers which may have picked up infections from the mouth or the butt of the cigarette or the stem of the pipe.

Regulation 16 : Wash-hand basins to be provided.

Washing facilities shall be provided in conveniently accessible places for the use of all persons engaged in the handling of food. They should be 'conveniently accessible' not only from the shop or kitchen, but also from the W.C. It is fundamental that no person can use a sanitary convenience and emerge without having contaminated hands.

Regulation 25 : Temperature at which certain kinds of foods are to be kept.

This Regulation applied to the kinds of foods which were mentioned before as being 'susceptible' and it requires that they shall be kept at temperatures below 50°F or above 145°F. The reason for this is that food poisoning organisms multiply rapidly between these temperatures, particularly at room temperature. The temperature of a cool larder can be below 50°F but a refrigerator is more reliable. The temperature of a normal household refrigerator is between 40° and 45°F. Hot food which has to be cooled should be "cooled to a temperature below 50°F under hygienic conditions as quickly as is reasonably practicable." A large amount of hot food should not be put into a refrigerator to cool until it has reduced in temperature to about blood heat. There is a real danger that food might become contaminated during the cooling period and it should be protected in some way but not so as to slow down the cooling process.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector have a right of entry into all food businesses to see that the Regulations are being carried out, but there is more likely to be success in overcoming any difficulties if there is a spirit of co-operation rather than enforcement.

Only by constant care on the part of all persons buying or handling any type of food can the dangers of food poisoning be overcome.

The staff of the Health Department is available at all times to advise on all aspects of food hygiene, and the public, or any member of the food trade, has a right to call on this expert advice and assistance in dealing with any complaint or problem.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

There were seventeen houses still outstanding at the end of the five year period allowed for the completion of the Council's first slum clearance programme.

A second programme has been planned and this is to be carried out in the next eight years. The number of unfit houses in this programme is 380. This is an estimate, only, and it may be that many of that number will be improved and saved, rather than be demolished as unfit. The figure of 380 was arrived at after a survey had been made of all likely property. The property was judged by its outward appearance, its known amenities and its past history with the Department. Detailed inspections will be made when the time comes to consider what would be the best action to take with each group of properties.

Where groups of properties lie in close proximity it may be possible for the Council to encourage re-development of the area as a whole.

Thirty three families were rehoused during the year from condemned houses. The total number of new houses and relets that became available for letting during the year was 115. At the end of the year 23 families in condemned houses were waiting to be rehoused.

NEW HOUSES

Sixty-six flats in Wrekin Road were completed during the year. These are built in four blocks and comprise 22 maisonettes, 8 two-bedroom flats, 16 one-bedroom flats and 20 bed-sitting-rooms.

At the end of the year 78 maisonettes in High Street were under construction on the land acquired by the Council by the Compulsory Purchase Order which was confirmed in 1957.

The number of private houses which were constructed in the district during 1960 was 99, and a further 65 were under construction at the end of the year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Four Discretionary and seven Standard Grants were made during the year. Four of these Grants were in respect of tenanted houses and the remainder were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

Over the last few years 32 pre-war council houses have been improved with the aid of a grant from the Government. There remain 108 pre-war council houses which are in need of improvement in one way or another. In most cases they are without a hot water system and many of them are not provided with a separate bathroom.

CARAVANS

Eight caravans in the district were required to be licensed under the new Caravans Act (The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960). With the aid of the new Act much can now be done to improve the standard of the caravan. In this urban area it seems reasonable to insist on a water closet and proper drainage for each van. A water supply inside the van, good paths and a fire extinguisher are some of the other items which are now required.

WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES

The chlorination of the town supply is checked daily at the Public Health Office and a log is kept of the reading. Any variations are reported to those operating the chlorination plant so that adjustments can be made.

Samples of water taken from different parts of the town and from the Woodfield Pumping Station are sent for bacteriological examination. These samples have always been satisfactory.

Samples of water are also taken from Wrekin Reservoir and these are not satisfactory.

At the Wrekin Reservoir the water is filtered by the slow sand filtration method. The results of sampling show that the water is improved by this process but that it is still unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

2 samples taken before filtration showed :

160 and 180 coliform per 100 mls., with B coli Type 1 present. (Unsatisfactory).

4 samples taken after filtration showed :

1 with no coliforms. (Satisfactory).

1 with 50 coliforms and no Type 1. (Unsatisfactory).

2 with 11 and 13 coliforms, both with Type 1 present. (Unsatisfactory).

The water is subsequently chlorinated. Ten samples of chlorinated water showed it to be satisfactory in each case.

The significance of this situation is that the water supply is safe, but that we rely entirely on chlorination for the safety of the water supply.

Prior to 1953 the water from the beds at the Wrekin was satisfactory. Since that time it has deteriorated badly. The matter was taken up with the Water Board in 1954 and again, more strongly, in 1957/8. The Council at that time actually asked the Board to stop using the supply until steps had been taken to improve the performance of the filters.

The Board made enquiries into ways and means but in the end no steps were taken to try to improve the supply and the water continues to be used.

Since that time the quality of the water has not improved.

COPPER IN WATER

Some difficulty has been experienced with dissolved copper in water causing corrosion of aluminium ware and, in the case of one large building, staining of bathroom fittings. It has proved difficult to find the cause of the trouble in the building which was worst affected but there has been a careful investigation by all parties concerned and samples will continue to be taken. Results show a tendency for the amount of copper to diminish. At no time was the concentration of copper a danger to health, but the situation was not satisfactory.

Corrosion of aluminium kettles in private houses continues to occur and a check is being kept on the amount of copper at such houses by sending samples of water for examination. A new house with copper piping should, over the years, show a gradually decreasing amount of copper in the water.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The Council have had several discussions on the proposal to extend the present swimming bath. It was built in 1910, and has a capacity of about 44,000 gallons, is 75ft. long by 21ft. wide. Depths 3ft. to 6ft. The water is taken from the town mains in the first instance and emptied annually. A Bell double filtration plant is installed and continuous filtration and chlorination takes place giving a complete turnover every four hours.

The steamraising plant is an "Economic" boiler with an automatic underfeed stoker giving smokeless operation and automatic water level and steam pressure control.

During term time the Education Authority makes use of the Bath for swimming instruction for some twenty-four schools. The Bath is in use by them from 9 a.m. unto 5 p.m. and public swimming sessions take place in the evenings and at weekends. The capacity of the Bath is about 150 persons and this is found to be insufficient during peak periods.

The Bath's Superintendent takes chlorine readings every two hours. Independent checks are made by the Public Health Department of the chlorine reading and samples of water are sent regularly for bacteriological examination during the summer. The results of these examinations show that the plant and its operation are quite satisfactory.

Changing facilities for bathers consist of two large changing rooms leading on to the bath side through a foot bath and shower. The changing rooms contain both cubicles and open changing accommodation. A basket is issued to each swimmer and full clothes baskets are kept under the supervision of an attendant.

Wooden duck boards are used on the floors of changing rooms and these are scrubbed daily and disinfected several times a day. Wooden duck boards have not proved to be satisfactory and they are being replaced.

Charges for swimming are : Adults 1/6d. to 2/- on weekdays and 2/- on Sundays ; Children 9d. on week days and 1/- on Sundays.

Slipper baths are provided. The inclusive charge for bath, soap and towel is 1/8d. per person. The average use of the baths is 60 baths per week.

A total of 35 samples of the Bath water was sent for bacteriological examination.

The standard recommended by the Ministry is as follows :

No sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 mls.

75% of samples should have a plate count of not more than 10 colonies.

The remainder should not exceed 100 colonies.

Of the 35 samples :

3 samples showed coliform organisms.

23 of the remaining 32 had a plate count of not more than 10. (72%).

1 sample showed more than 100 colonies.

The greatest proportion of the poor samples occurred during May. Only one sample since then has not been satisfactory.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

New public conveniences were opened in Walker Street to replace the existing inadequate facilities in the Market approach. The new building is tiled throughout and heated. Free washing facilities with hot air hand drying are provided for both sexes.

It is to be hoped that in due course the Council will be able to replace the other unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences in the town.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate. The Engineer and Surveyor continues to report to the Committee excellent analysts figures relating to samples of effluent from the Sewage Works.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Never has the Council tip at Ketley been so well kept. Since the Council approved the Engineer and Surveyor's recommendation that a properly equipped tractor be used for levelling, covering refuse and consolidating the tip, there has not been any complaint from the houses in the neighbourhood about flies coming from the tip. With the proper equipment the tip is now free from nuisance.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Talks on the subject of Food Hygiene and Public Health generally have been given to meetings of women's groups and at schools.

Part of the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1959 was written with the intention that it should be distributed to households in the town. 3,000 copies were sent out with rate demands and with the new council house rent books.

Counter cards with the warning "Don't touch—hands leave germs" have been sent to all food premises, and shop-keepers are encouraged to use them where appropriate.

Several issues of Clean Food Bulletins were distributed to all the food premises in the town. Later issues were also distributed by hand to all shops and offices in the main streets of the town in the belief that the subject matter is of wider interest. A copy of each Bulletin was sent to each of the women's organisations of the town and in addition they were offered additional copies of the Bulletin for their members. Eight of the Clubs have taken advantage of this.

In June we took advantage of the fine weather and wide pavement in front of the Health office to stage a large display on the subject of Clean Food. The display took the form of photographs of food premises having a high standard of hygiene.

MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The year was notable for the meetings and inspections and reports that were necessary in order that the slaughterhouses in the district should be brought up to the standard required by the new Regulations and to enable the Council's Slaughterhouses Report to be prepared.

Meat inspection is carried out at the slaughterhouses and 100% meat inspection is maintained. All instances of *Cysticercus Bovis* have been, as far as possible, traced back to the farm, but nothing conclusive has been brought to light.

MILK AND DAIRIES

The new Milk and Dairies Regulations which will come into force at the end of the year will mean that the County Council is the Registration Authority for milk distribution. Dairies continue to be registered by this Council and inspections will continue to be made from time to time. Sampling of milk will, in general, be left to the County Council, with whom there has always been close co-operation.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer of ice cream in the district. The premises are satisfactory. Five samples were taken of the ice cream produced at this factory and all of them were in grade 1.

REPORTS ON FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

During the year the following foods were reported to the Public Health Committee. In each case a complaint had been made by a member of the public, usually the person who had purchased the article.

- Milk in dirty bottles.
- Fly-blown cooked meat.
- Mould in fruit tart.
- Foreign matter in bottle of soft frinks.
- Soft drink in a dirty bottle.
- Rusty tins of tomatoes.

The cases were thoroughly investigated and the Committee dealt with each in the light of the circumstances.

Dirty conditions at a bakery in the town were reported to the Public Health Committee and it was decided to institute proceedings for five contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. At the hearing the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £25 on each of the charges.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewers in certain parts of the district, mostly in the centre of the town, are constantly rat infested in spite of the regular treatments with poison bait. It is well known that old sewers which are likely to have many defects are difficult to keep free from rats and there is constant research to find improved methods of control.

Improved methods have been tried in the past in Wellington and it is hoped to try yet another new method in the coming year.

In the meantime, whenever defects are suspected in the sewers, or in drains connected with them, they are investigated and put right.

Many business premises in the town are under contract with the Council to keep them free from rat infestation. The value of the contract lies in the fact that the premises are visited regularly and infestations are not allowed to develop or get out of hand.

The Council is a member of the Joint Pests Control Committee along with four other Councils. The Committee employs three rodent operatives and the scheme is run from this office.

SCHOOLS

Since my previous annual report on the secondary and primary schools in the district, several more of them have begun to use paper towels, but roller towels are still used in the majority of the schools. Roller towels need to be changed very frequently if they are not to become a source of infection. In practice it is probably easier to maintain a higher standard when the towels are washed on the premises.

I reported to the Committee that at the Central Dining Hall, New Hall Road, no washing facilities are provided for children taking their meals. The Committee directed that this deficiency be drawn to the attention of the County Council.

DOMESTIC SMOKE

If any householders in the smoke control area are having any difficulty in using smokeless fuel we help them as much as we can and we call on the technicians at the local office of the West Midlands Gas Board and on the Coal Utilisation Council where necessary. The cause of the difficulty could be a fault in the flue, or it may be that the householder is not using the right technique for burning the fuel.

The argument is often used that coke is not a suitable fuel for the open fire. Many people find that it is suitable, (I am one of these), but to others it is not acceptable. Unfortunately for those who do not like coke there is likely to be a limited shortage of alternative smokeless fuels until large scale production gets under way by 1963.

During the year a report on research into smoke problems (Fuel Research 1958) by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, reminded us that smoke rises, so that, although at a high level there may be more smoke over a town of a million inhabitants than over a town of 5,000 inhabitants, at a lower level the concentration of smoke over these two towns will be the same.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Complaints were received alleging a smoke nuisance from two industrial chimneys. Observations were made over a period and smoke nuisances were reported to the Committee. The matters were taken up with the Companies concerned with warnings where appropriate.

MEAT INSPECTIONS

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	7 (included in figure (15) below)
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	15
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs only	..	..	..	..	..	8

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	1,136	4	51	1,577	10,694	—
No. inspected	1,136	4	51	1,577	10,694	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	4	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	359	2	—	49	335	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	31.6	50.0	—	3.4	3.2	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	2	—	—	—	59	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	0.2	—	—	—	0.6	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	7	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

DRAYTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : MR. F. W. COPE

Committee :

MR. J. F. W. ADAMS

MR. J. M. BOFFEY

MR. J. CHEETHAM

MR. H. B. CLARE

MR. F. CREWE

BRIG. A. G. W. HEBER-PERCY

MAJOR A. C. L. LEES

MR. R. O. ROBERTS

MRS. M. LIVESEY (co-opted)

Mr. Sandbrook, Public Health Inspector, reports :

Following the retirement of Mr. H. Wainwright, I was appointed to the vacant post and my duties commenced on 1st July, 1960. During the ensuing three months, I was fully occupied in trying to keep abreast of the work. In October, I was pleased to welcome Mr. P. W. F. Thomas who, on his discharge from the Army, took up his appointment as Assistant Public Health Inspector, with enthusiasm.

Of my predecessor, who had held his post for 30 years, I would like to say that he was a tower of strength, full of character and one whose advice was sought on many matters. Many join with me in wishing him health and happiness for the future.

WATER SUPPLIES

Re-grouping of Water Undertakings. Water Board.

Although this was thought last year to culminate in this Council's undertakings being taken over by the existing East Shropshire Water Board in April, 1961, the event is now foreshadowed for April, 1962.

After more than a decade of attempts to further the Ellerton scheme, which will give much needed water to 'dry' South East area of the district, the Ministry held a local investigation on the 28th October, 1960. Subsequently permission was given for a test borehole to be sunk. Pleasure at seeing what is intended to be the largest scheme so far attempted, officially approved, is tempered with the knowledge that it is unlikely that the Council will see it completed before the re-grouping takes place.

Set out below is the pumping and rest level of each bore at the end of October, 1960, with 1959 figures for comparison.

<i>Bore</i>	<i>Rest level</i>	<i>1959 Pumping level</i>	<i>Galls. per hr. Rate of pumping</i>	<i>Rest level</i>	<i>1960 Pumping level</i>	<i>Rate of pumping</i>
Hodnet No. 1 (old) ..	42ft.	62ft.	6,000	36ft.	65ft.	4,800
Hodnet No. 2 (new)	42ft.	68ft.	6,000	34ft.	80ft.	7,300
Calverhall No. 1 ..	28ft.	35ft.	10,500	27ft.	34ft.	9,800
Calverhall (New) No. 3	30ft.	45ft.	13,000	28ft. 6in.	45ft 6in.	14,000
		50ft.	15,000			
Childs Ercall	30ft.	50ft.	2,700	30ft.	50ft.	2,700
Cheswardine	86ft. 6in.	89ft. 6in.	2,200	92ft.	112ft.	1,900

Consumption, 1961

Council's supplies :

				<i>Yearly</i>	<i>Average daily</i>
Ightfield	..	..	..	35,557,000	97,000
Hodnet	..	..	..	19,314,000	53,000
Cheswardine	..	..	..	16,111,000	44,000
Childs Ercall	..	..	..	3,661,000	10,000
				74,643,000	

This shows an increase of 6,860,000 gallons consumption over 1959.

Bulk purchase :

Woore	..	..	18,698,000	Mid & South East Cheshire Water Board
Norton-in-Hales	..	..	5,222,000	Potteries Water Board
Sutton-on-Tern	}	..	4,369,000	Air Ministry (estimated)
Stoke-on-Turn				
Moreton Saye	..	..	1,437,000	Market Drayton Water Company
Woodseaves	..	..	163,000	G. H. Vardon
Total			29,889,000	

The increase of 9,255,000 gallons over 1959 can largely be accounted for by the fact that the Water Board found that their bulk meter at Woore was not registering all the water that passed through it.

Water Mains Summary

	<i>2 inch</i>	<i>3 inch</i>	<i>4 inch</i>	<i>5 inch</i>	<i>6 inch</i>	<i>Total yds.</i>
Cast Iron ..	360	14,744	2,488	—	—	17,592
Asbestos ..	9,097	32,361	17,653	3,259	7,230	69,700
Galvanised ..	307	—	—	—	—	307
	9,764	47,205	20,141	3,259	7,230	87,599

Total miles 49.76

During the year 1,236 yards of 3 inch asbestos main were laid from School Lane, Marchamley, up to Hawkstone Hall by the Training College Authorities and subsequently taken over by the Council.

To protect the consumer, knowledge of the bacteriological standard of the water supplied is essential, and this is obtained by sampling both raw and chlorinated water. Although controlled chlorination gives a safe supply, it is essential to know the initial bacteriological state of the water and the efficacy of treatment. To this end samples are taken at regular intervals and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Shrewsbury.

Public Supplies

<i>Source of Supply</i>	<i>No. of samples</i>		<i>Results</i>	
	<i>before chl.</i>	<i>after chl.</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Cheswardine :				
Chipnal Rams	5	—	1	4
Bore	4	—	4	—
Rams and Bore	—	9	5	4
Stoke-on-Tern	—	5	5	—
Hodnet	3	—	1	2
Hodnet	—	12	11	1
Ightfield	—	2	2	—
	12	28	29	11

Total = 80

In regard to Cheswardine, it will be appreciated that whilst four out of five samples taken from the Rams supply (representing a raw water) were unsatisfactory, the Borehole gave satisfactory results on all supplies. Together these sources give satisfactory results after chlorination and when the water supplied to the public was sampled. The four unsatisfactory samples after chlorination were found to be due to contamination in the consumer's storage tank.

At Hodnet two samples of water direct from the 18 inch bore (No. 2) were indicative of pollution but a later sample was satisfactory.

Private Supplies

Fifteen samples were submitted, twelve of these were from shallow wells, giving but one satisfactory sample. The satisfactory sample was taken after filtration through a domestic filter of a type which has given consistent good results in the area. By its very nature the shallow well presents a problem—it is indeed difficult to get a consistently safe supply from such a source. All tenants and owners concerned were warned to boil water before use. One supply has been replaced by a piped supply and in two cases filters are to be fitted.

At Betton Crossing Council Houses the water from the existing borehole proved to be unpalatable owing to water and sand from the peaty stratum entering. A new borehole was commenced in 1960.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Houses in Rate Book</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Meter</i>	<i>Estimated population served 1960</i>	<i>Estimated population without piped water supply (wells, etc.) 1960</i>
Adderley	74	53	8	207	50
Norton-in-Hales	166	98	11	378	104
Woore	272	209	41	940	54
Sutton-on-Tern	168	47	7	209	382
Cheswardine	260	180	32	735	350
Hinstock	250	48	—	119	656
Childs Ercall (including 26 temporary dwellings)	186	69	4	300	373
Stoke-on-Tern	251	109	15	451	458
Hodnet	497	298	42	1,339	459
Ightfield	158	185	79	680	—
Moreton Saye	189	105	9	388	287
	2,471	1,401	248	5,746	3,173

Private Piped Water Supplies (included in above)

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population served 1960</i>	<i>Source</i>
Adderley	12	Market Drayton Water Company
Adderley	11	Mid & South East Cheshire Water Board
Norton-in-Hales	117	Market Drayton Water Company
Sutton-on-Tern	111	Market Drayton Water Company
Sutton-on-Tern	50	G. H. Vardon, Goldstone Hall
Cheswardine (Goldstone)	59	G. H. Vardon, Goldstone Hall
Hinstock (Ellerton)	40	Exors of the late Mr. Lawrence, Ellerton Hall
Stoke-on-Tern and Sutton	451	Air Ministry, Tern Hill
Stoke-on-Tern (Eaton)	48	J. S. Irving, Eaton Grange
Moreton Saye	83	Market Drayton Water Company
Moreton Saye	29	Styche Estate
	<hr/> 1,011 <hr/>	

Schemes for Future Undertaking

Ellerton. Following on the successful application to sink a borehole, work will proceed firstly for the sinking and proving of a 21 inch borehole and then the boring of a duplicate one alongside together with the erection of a pumphouse and the installation of pumps.

Wistanswick. This scheme is for an extension to the supply afforded by the R.A.F. and will, it is hoped, be carried out this year. Eventually, it will link up with the Ellerton scheme and take its water from that source.

Hodnet. It is hoped soon to commence work on the additional storage reservoir of 101,000 gallons at Hodnet.

Ightfield. Increased demands will inevitably require that increased storage be provided on this scheme and it would be a decided advantage to site this in the Adderley area.

HOUSING (Financial Provisions) ACT, 1958, and HOUSE PURCHASE and HOUSING ACT, 1959

Twenty applications for Improvement Grants were received and approved during the year. Of these, six were for Standard Grants. Sixteen houses were improved, giving a total of 153 modernisations with the aid of a grant since the scheme commenced. The total cost of improvements and repairs was £15,681 5s. 0d. of which £11,446 13s. 3d. was for improvements which attracted a total of £5,372 in grants, an average of £335 15s. 0d. per dwelling.

The amount of grant as a percentage of the total cost of improvements is 46.93%.

Although dwellings improved are less in numbers than last year, there were at the end of 1960 some 22 dwellings which were very close to completion.

The availability of a grant so often persuades the owner that an improvement scheme is economically possible, and indirectly does much to slow down the drift of rural workers away from the countryside. A modern cottage pleases the housewife and from the national housing aspect a cottage improved is, to use the dentist's parlance, a tooth saved from what might have become an extraction !

Housing Survey Summary

The summary obtained from the Survey completed in 1951 is kept up to date, the position at the end of 1960 in relation to houses of a maximum R.V. of £20 (old valuation) and those added since is as follows :

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Estimated No. of houses to be replaced December, 1960</i>
Adderley	27	19	11	—	—
Norton-in-Hales	45	58	20	7	6
Woore	96	77	53	9	2
Sutton-on-Tern	30	50	53	10	5
Cheswardine	75	99	44	17	8
Hinstock	54	65	89	20	4
Childs Ercall	40	49	31	11	3
Stoke-on-Tern	70	67	75	12	8
Hodnet	139	140	156	19	6
Ightfield	41	64	40	—	—
Moreton Saye	31	64	69	4	2
	648	752	641	109	44

Total number of houses classified = 2,150

All Class IV houses in the Parish of Hinstock have been inspected and reported upon under the Housing Acts and rehousing has taken place at the Chestnuts site and elsewhere. Eight houses were included in unfitness orders and nine were the subject of closing orders.

Referring to all houses in the district, it is estimated that the classification is as follows.

Total number of houses in district	2,474
Class I. Fit for habitation	757
Class II. Requiring minor repair	951
Class III. Requiring reconditioning	657
Class IV. Requiring demolition	109
	<hr/>
	2,474

(These figures exclude service houses at Buntingsdale and Tern Hill)

In compiling the above summary, the building of 7 private houses, 20 Council houses, and two county council houses was taken into account, as was the demolition of twelve houses.

Overcrowding provided three cases, judged on the statutory standards which remain those of a quarter of a century ago. It is, I think, safe to say that overcrowding will be unlikely to be as widespread as before the war and this probably accounts for there being no change in the yardstick over these years. It has been accepted as a low standard by the general public whose idea of overcrowding amounts to what sometimes can aptly be described as two women at the same sink.

Sewerage Schemes

Woore. The new proposal for the second largest village in the district has been submitted to the Council and will cover such housing development as is consistent with the master plan of the County Council's town planning department.

Water-borne sanitation

New drainage systems installed totalled 67, and of these 38 involved replacement of pails or privies by water closets.

Schools

As each village school comes under the direct control of the County Education Committee, one is pleased to see the resultant improvement which takes place in sanitation wherever this is possible. Co-operation with the County Authority has produced water closets and piped water supply over wash-hand basins in two

schools. Moreton Saye now has a disposal plant of its own and Childs Ercall is connected to the public sewer. One hopes to see circumstances allow of further progress so that both at home and at school the child may be brought up to use the most modern form of sanitation.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

This service is continually being extended in an effort to satisfy the ratepayers in remoter parts of the district. One often wishes that some householders would do more to dispose of combustible refuse especially as in the majority of cases, there is space and isolation enough to have bonfires with impunity. With one 16/18 cu. yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper to cover the district it is not possible to traverse every byway and drive. Disposal is by means of 6 controlled tips which are kept under strict control and which will eventually provide agricultural land. Under the bin hire service 2,390 bins are in circulation and are emptied every 16—18 days.

Council Houses

A scheme for modernisation of Council houses is in progress. Work has been completed at Marchamley (8 houses) and is in progress at Childs Ercall (4) and Cheswardine (19). Provision of hot water supply new bathroom and W.C. are the basic improvements.

Temporary Houses

At Manor Fields, Childs Ercall, six dwellings are empty pending demolition, thus reducing the number to 26.

New Houses

Fourteen houses and 6 bungalows were erected at The Chestnuts, Hinstock. To the site were added a Police House and Nurses House by the County Council.

In progress are 4 houses and 6 bungalows at Copelea, Cheswardine.

Contemplated are :

Adderley	..	..	..	3 Bungalows
Stoke-on-Tern	..	..	..	3 Bungalows
Marchamley	..	..	..	4 Bungalows
Woore	..	..	..	8 Bungalows

Repairs and Maintenance

In the main, this is carried out by the Council's own staff. External painting by contract of 31 houses was carried out.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1935. FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Ice Cream

Thirty premises are registered for the sale of prepacked ice cream. One registration was made during the year after rebuilding of the premises.

Food Premises

Improvements continue to be made both in hygienic practice and structurally. The introduction of roomy portable refrigerators is a valuable aid to sound food in village shops ; which are required to carry an ever increasing variety of perishable goods.

The opportunity must be seized to pay tribute to the efforts of the County Education Authority in improving conditions at School Canteens. This, together with the cleanliness of the staff, form a tangible part of the education of the pupil, and good habits are thus acquired at an impressionable age.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

No. of Slaughter houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter pigs and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	230	—	5	941	291	—
No. inspected	230	—	5	941	291	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	15	—	—	9	8	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with diseases other than T.B. or Cysticerci	6.95 %	—	—	0.95 %	2.74 %	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	2	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	0.87 %	—	—	—	0.34 %	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and Totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Slaughtering was affected by the incidence of Foot and Mouth Disease in the district.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

The Council was required to review and report to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food upon the existing and probably future requirements of the district for slaughterhouses and the facilities likely to be available. The report was accepted and the appointed day, from which all slaughterhouses must comply with the construction regulations, was confirmed as being April 1st, 1962. Two of the three existing slaughterhouses are to continue in operation, by bringing up their premises to the required standards—one butcher proposes to build new premises whilst the other will modify his building and install the necessary equipment in what is a comparatively modern slaughterhouse.

It is heartening to find that the rural butcher is prepared to comply with the cruelty and construction regulations in order to continue supplying the district with prime quality meat. The advantages over the buying of meat “off the peg” are obvious—the rural butcher, as often as not, sees the animals, which he eventually slaughters, grow up in the neighbourhood, and he has control right up to the customer—small wonder that their reputation is well earned.

VERMIN CONTROL

The prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

As yet a disease (akin to myxomatosis) which would kill off rodents remains a dream, and so our faith is placed in Warfarin. However, one gets the odd rat which has to be trapped. The new humane trap Imbra II used has proved very effective for rabbits found on council installations.

The Rodent Operator has made 464 inspections or re-inspections and has dealt with 24 major and 130 minor infestations. Nevertheless, 238 premises were found to be clear and 93 premises were treated. Occupiers have satisfactorily treated 33 properties.

A private operator contributes his share towards the common goal.

Schools receive attention during holidays and refuse tips receive routine attention—particular attention was paid to them during the period towards the end of the year when Foot and Mouth Disease was prevalent as rats in particular could well be a vector responsible for the spread of this scourge.

Inspections

	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Agricultural Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of properties inspected	211	30	59	300

Treatments

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Self</i>	<i>Private Contractor</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domestic	73	3	—	76
Business Premises	3	3	—	6
Agricultural Premises	17	27	8	52
	93	33	8	134

The sewers receive treatment twice a year. Out of 78 manholes treated there were only 10 partial takes from which it will be seen that our sewers are relatively free of infestation.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

A farm, a market garden and a club were amongst 35 properties connected to the Council's water mains—most connections being for Council Houses and new houses.

Modernisation, which includes improved water supply, installation of W.C.'s, new heating and cooking apparatus and hot water supply, has taken place in 32 properties and 67 houses have had a new drainage system installed.

CONCLUSION

I have been constantly aware of the advice and skilful guidance given by Dr. Stewart as the result of his long experience on the broad front of public health work.

The final words must be in appreciation of the teamwork put in by my Staff to make the progress which I trust this Report spotlights.

SHIFNAL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : T. MORRIS

T. W. BROWN
A. DAVIES
G. F. PERRENS
F. J. YATES
J. A. LONES
B. J. WARD

F. T. BILLINGSLEY
W. H. TAYLOR
R. W. TURNOCK
J. W. O. DYAS
H. W. CHATHAM

Contribution to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Following working demonstrations with two refuse vehicles the Council purchased a Shelvoke & Drewry 14 cubic yard fore and aft tipper powered with a Perkins diesel engine. This vehicle, for use in the rural parishes, was put into commission in October and is giving good service. The change over from petrol to diesel power engine is new in the experience of the Council. A saving in fuel costs was anticipated and results so far noted would seem to indicate that forecasts will be justified. Although a cheaper vehicle could have been purchased, I am confident that the Council's choice was a wise one not only in regard to the capacity of the machine designed for the particular area to be worked but also as regards its expectation of life. As in so many matters a higher initial cost brings about a long term saving of money. Cheaper articles are very often the most expensive.

A new engine was fitted to the one remaining side loader.

The anticipated growth of Albrighton and Shifnal parishes raises the problem of adjusting the refuse collection service to meet future needs. As these urbanised areas expand the Council will do well to consider the cycle of collection best suited to meet the changing conditions. With the greater density of population at risk, thought should be directed towards a weekly collection which is usually regarded as the ideal cycle. The present cycle of collection in the rural parishes does not present the same problem. It has been possible over the years to absorb new properties and indeed to improve the service without increasing men or vehicles. The time is now rapidly approaching when the expansion of the district will require at least additional staff to maintain the present cycle. Provided that a service is operating at a reasonable level of efficiency the standard of service is proportional to the amount of expenditure made. If a better service is required it must be paid for.

Associated with the above thoughts is the question of the housing of the Council's vehicles. Garage accommodation as such, at present is virtually non-existent and the investment of money in expensive vehicles both now and in the future should lead to the consideration of adequate garage accommodation and more modern arrangements for the storage and dispensing of fuel.

One notable feature of the year under review was the introduction of mechanical aid in the arrangement for refuse disposal. After a satisfactory demonstration a Fordson Major tractor and blade with rotaped tracks was purchased. The advantages of this machine are many. The refuse tip may now be controlled more in harmony with the Ministry's recommendations. Secondly the life of the tip will be prolonged and a higher degree of consolidation obtained. With the increased bulk arising from modern living standards and the very wet weather which persisted throughout the greater proportion of the year the loss of time which would have inevitably occurred with bogged down vehicles was avoided by machine disposal. Finally the cost of the machine is offset by the wider use which can now be made of manpower formerly employed full time in refuse disposal.

It is always a feature worthy of commendation that an authority responsible for enforcing public health requirements should set an example by conducting their own business in as hygienic and inoffensive a way as possible.

During the year the Council considered a special report on the method and cycle of refuse collection in operation in the district. A comparison with information obtained from other Authorities in the County indicated that the service was of a satisfactory standard.

Salvage. The segregation of metal at the refuse tip and the salvage of waste paper continued throughout the year on a modest scale.

Cesspool emptying. Septic tanks and similar installations continued to be emptied by arrangement with the Dawley U.D.C. and a private contractor. The modernisation of properties by grant aided schemes has brought about an increased demand for this service.

My thanks are due to my colleague Mr. Adams and his staff for the efficient way in which the service has been carried out in this district. The services of the private contractor are also appreciated.

WATER SUPPLY

The district continued to be well served by the two statutory undertakers, East Shropshire Water Board and Wolverhampton Corporation. As in the past, good service was also given by several of the small private supplies.

Consideration was given to a proposal of the Wolverhampton Corporation to introduce a fluoridation scheme for water supplied by the Undertaking. In order to present a balanced picture for the Public Health Committee to study, the report of the Chief Dental Officer and copies of articles supporting and opposing fluoridation were circulated to all members of the Committee. After consideration of the information supplied the Committee decided to oppose the scheme.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The position of various schemes at the year end was as follows :

Shifnal. The prospect of accelerated development in the Shifnal parish raised the question of the adequacy of the sewage disposal works and the town sewerage system. The presence of infiltration water in the sewers is inseparably connected with the capacity required to accommodate the increased flow.

The Council's consulting engineers were instructed to investigate and report on this matter. Plans and data are being prepared to assist the engineers in their report. This will necessarily take some time.

Albrighton. The second stage of this scheme involving the enlargement of the works and relaying of certain sections of the sewer was advertised for tender and it is anticipated that a start will be made on this work in 1961.

Beckbury. A tender was accepted for the construction of the sewerage system and sewage disposal works for this village and again it is anticipated that this work will commence in the spring of 1961.

Badger. A tender was accepted for the small sewer extension in this village.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1951

The Council continued to participate in the North East Salop Joint Pest Control scheme and received satisfactory service from all concerned in the operation of this scheme.

The pest Control Sub-Committee of the Council have delegated powers to authorise the service of notices under the Act. No notices have been served under section 4. Two notices were served under section 6.

A contract was secured with the large service establishment in the district. This is a valuable contribution to rodent control in the area. In the past infestations on private properties have been associated with this establishment with the inevitable difficulty of co-ordinating treatment. It is now possible to co-ordinate treatment over a much wider area of control to the benefit of all concerned.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The drainage Sub-Committee, which comprises any two Shifnal and/or Albrighton members, has power to authorise the service of notices under Sections 24, 39, 44, 45 Public Health Act, 1936.

The following notices were served during the year on the authority of this sub-Committee :

Section 39	..	..	3	obstructed W.C.'s and drains.
Section 45	..	..	1	defective W.C. flushing cistern.
Section 24	..	..	1	obstructed and defected sewer.

HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE AND UNFIT HOUSES

During the year nine houses were demolished and three closed under the various provisions of the Housing Act.

The first five year programme of slum clearance closed on the 31st December, 1960. The programme submitted to and approved by the Ministry in 1955 estimated a total of 113 unfit houses to be dealt with in ten years with 50 houses to be covered by the first five year stage. It is pleasing to note that this target has been almost doubled as ninety four houses have been dealt with in this period as follows : sixty four houses demolished, nineteen closed and eleven made fit after section 16 procedure. These are the final corrected figures taking into account houses originally closed but ultimately demolished. In view of the gaps of continuity in the Council's house building programme this is no mean achievement but on the other hand should not be regarded with complacency. Interest will naturally be focussed on present and future needs rather than on past achievements. It is now apparent that the total problem was underestimated in 1955 and a reassessment of the future programme required will be submitted to the Council in the first half of 1961.

Council Building. Twenty two dwellings were erected in the Shifnal parish during the year. A further site is being acquired in this parish and schemes are in course of preparation for the provision of accommodation in both Albrighton and Shifnal. No houses were in course of erection at the year end. It is pleasing to note that serious attention is being given to the provision of suitable accommodation for aged members of the population, a section of the community so often neglected in past years. The site of unfit houses in Aston Street together with adjoining land is admirably suited for this purpose being in close proximity to shops and public transport. The site acquired for general developments at the north end of the town would not fulfil these requirements and would be unsuitable for this housing need. Moreover the demolition of unfit properties would be a contribution to the slum clearance programme and would increase the amenity value of this area of the town. It would be a great pity if this unique opportunity, having more than one feature of commendation, was lost.

Private enterprise building. Thirty one private enterprise houses were completed with twenty three in course of erection at the end of the year.

A feature of the year was the feverish search for and interest in building sites both in Shifnal and Albrighton. The high price of land has naturally influenced developers in submitted schemes for high densities of dwellings and this aspect has had to be carefully watched in planning procedure.

Whilst it is true to say that the standard of construction of speculative builders interested in these sites varies between wide limits it is advisable to sound a word of warning to prospective purchasers. Whilst the Council do all in their power to enforce the building byelaws the amount of time spent on this work is determined by the volume of building, which is increasing, and other essential commitments. Moreover, as was pointed out last year, compliance with the standard of the building byelaws is not in itself a criterion of a high construction but is a minimum exceeded by any builder of repute. As perhaps the majority of house purchasers commit themselves by mortgage to "a life sentence" I think in many cases it would be wise, for a little extra cost, to seek independent professional advice regarding the property they propose to purchase. Such an independent adviser would not be bound or curbed by legal building codes and in some cases may well save intending purchasers much distress financial and otherwise in the years to come. Such advice should be sought, of course, during the whole programme of construction. Finally, to underline this point, it should be remembered that the primary object of the speculative builder is not the mere provision of housing accommodation.

The number of plans submitted for approval under the Building Byelaws and for planning permission continues to rise. 253 such plans were received in 1960. Proposals vary from the erection of small garages to estates involving scores of houses and this work takes up an increasing amount of the department's time, both in the examination of the proposals and the interviews and discussions which are so often associated with these matters.

Improvement Grants. Twenty three applications for discretionary grants were received during the year. During the same period twenty four were approved and one rejected. This is a reduction of nineteen on 1959. Nine applications were received for standard grants under Section 4, House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 seven of which were approved.

In view of the Council's wise policy and good record in the matter of discretionary grants the number of application for standard grants has necessarily been on a limited scale. Nevertheless the introduction of the alternative grant has enabled an improvement to be made to property where a scheme has not merited the payment of a higher grant. To this extent the 1959 Act is serving a useful purpose and contributing to a rise in housing standards.

Certificates of Disrepair. No certificates of disrepair were issued or cancelled during the year.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Whilst the Salop County Council are the authority to issue planning permissions, the Plans and Licensing Committee of the Council continued to exercise their right to make observations to the County Authority on all planning applications. The identity of view which exists on the majority of applications should be noted with satisfaction.

The continued demand for building sites in Albrighton will it is felt ultimately lead to pressure being exerted for relaxation of the green belt boundary. Efforts in this direction should be carefully watched and in my opinion strenuously resisted. Lessons should be learned from past history where urban sprawl has caused an encroachment of towns into the surrounding countryside. This undesirable feature is even more important when applied to a sizeable village like Albrighton situated in a predominantly agricultural area. Moreover the preservation of amenities which benefit the population and which no doubt have a public health value should be a primary concern of the authority.

MEAT INSPECTION

100% inspection of meat derived from animals slaughtered in the district has again been maintained. This includes pigs slaughtered at the Shifnal bacon factory.

The slaughterhouse report required by the Slaughterhouse (Report) Direction, 1959, was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Of the three slaughterhouses (including the small bacon factory) in the district it was considered that two could be expected to comply with the construction regulations.

FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

Attention to this branch of work was on a reduced scale due to the demands made by other aspects of the department's commitments. It is felt, however, that the standard of food shops generally has been raised and a higher level of hygiene now exists than hitherto.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations' 1960, transferred from 1st October, 1960, the issue of dealers licences to the Salop County Council as Food and Drugs Authority. This will prevent any unnecessary duplication of sampling and avoid the possibility of justifiable irritation on the part of the retailer who in the past may have been called upon to supply samples of the same milk to two different authorities for different purposes.

With the ever increasing amount of work undertaken by local authorities the avoidance of duplication of effort should be implemented wherever possible. Scope exists in other fields for this principle to operate.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on August, 29th. The two part procedure for dealing with licence applications inevitably slows down progress and although applications were under consideration in the latter part of the year only one licence for one caravan was issued before the year end.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No burials were undertaken under the responsibilities of the Act during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are licensed in the district under this Act.

STAFF

To Mr. Peel, my deputy and to Miss Jones I would once again extend my grateful thanks and appreciation for the excellent work they have done in the department throughout the year.

Finally to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Plans and Licensing Committees my thanks are again due for the happy association, interest and understanding always taken in the work of the department. The cordial relationship which exists between the members and the Shifnal staff enables the cause of public health to be effectively served.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	3
No. of Knackers Yards	—
No. of persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	10
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	10

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	137	1	2	665	955	—
No. inspected	137	1	2	665	955	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	4	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	12	—	—	14	22	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	8%	—	—	2%	2%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	25	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	2.5%	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WELLINGTON (Salop) RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1960

Chairman : W. UPTON, J.P.

Ex-officio members :

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL (I. JONES)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL (G. HAYWARD)

Councillors :

W. BEECH
G. BOFFEY
L. BULLOCK
J. BYRD
S. H. CARSON
MRS. CORDINGLEY
J. V. DAKIN
H. W. DRAPER
J. P. FORD
S. W. GOUGH
C. A. H. HAYWARD, C.C.
MRS. HENDRIE
G. H. HOLLIS
A. G. R. HUGHES
A. H. JONES

J. J. JONES
W. H. S. LANDER
H. A. MADELEY
R. G. MARSH
J. MASKELYNE
T. I. MORGAN, C.C.
B. MULLINER
M. R. PASCALL
J. B. STEVENS
C. A. H. WARNER
G. E. WHYLE
E. C. WOOLLEY
H. WRIGHT
J. H. WHITTINGHAM

Mr. Wall, Public Health Inspector, reports :

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The year has again seen a fair spate of comings and goings amongst the employees on Refuse Collection. It is difficult to know the precise reasons for this, wages have risen during the year and the introduction of a 42 hour—5 day week is not far distant, one can only assume, therefore, that wages are still not sufficient to attract the right type of individual who is prepared to remain in this kind of employment for a length of time. On the whole the collection of Refuse has been maintained at a reasonable level but still not frequent enough in parts of the district; this has given rise to complaints from time to time and although switching of crews has resulted in improvements, these have, unfortunately, generally speaking been of short duration.

The age of the older Refuse Vehicles has prompted the Council to order a third 'Fore and Aft' Tipping Vehicles which, owing to the long delay in delivery, is not likely to be delivered until well into 1962.

Probably the most important happening during the year was the completion and opening of the new Depot at Donnington for the Council's Vehicles. This has also brought with it the appointment of a full-time Mechanic for the maintenance of the vehicles and there has been a gradual build-up of good equipment to enable the Mechanic to carry out his work efficiently. This appointment has been fully justified and has cut out the very considerable delays and annoyances which occurred in the past with break-downs of vehicles and the subsequent difficulties in getting them repaired at private garages.

The Refuse Tip at Donnington Wood and its control has continued to be a major headache. There has been continual trouble from firing of the tip and from trespass by children and adults, the two things probably being related. The weekly levelling out of the tip by the Ferguson Tractor has continued and has been done as well as could be expected with this limited equipment. It is hoped that, shortly, the Council will again consider the advisability of the purchase of a suitable tracked vehicle which, although costly, has been proved by many local Authorities to be the answer to the effective and proper control of Refuse Tips.

Interest was shown by the Council during the year in the possible introduction of the Paper Sack for the storage of house refuse in place of the traditional refuse bin. The possibilities, costs, etc., were investigated and a report submitted to the Council. The report suggested that the cost was likely to be very considerably

in excess of the present cost of Refuse Collection and the scheme was not proceeded with any further. It was realized that the scheme had its advantages, but, until the price of paper sacks was considerably reduced, it was felt that such a change in the storage of house refuse was not likely to be introduced widely throughout the country.

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

Rat Control

As far as this district is concerned the joint scheme continues to work very well, the number of Contracts entered into was 128 and the value of the Contracts £1,466.

Vermin Control

Again, very few cases have been brought to the notice of the Department and any such cases that have been notified have been dealt with. An isolated case of Bees swarming in the disused Flue in a house was dealt with by a member of the staff who will have just cause for remembering that Bees have hot feet and tin hats should be worn when in action.

It is pleasing to note from the last report and, as a result of interest shown by the Council, a policy has been adopted by the Council in future Council House building to fix only timbers which have been subjected to pressure treatment by a preservative which will prevent any attack by a furniture beetle or any other wood boring insect.

WATER SUPPLIES

The scheme for supply of water to Crudgington, Waters Upton and Sytch Lane proceeded during the year but, unfortunately, it had not been completed by the end of the year and 1961 is awaited to be able to record that water in a plentiful and satisfactory supply has reached these villages.

One small scheme has been carried out by the Board and that was to supply water to the 8 isolated Council Houses and a few cottages at Sugden where the supply from a bore-hole has been of unsatisfactory quality for a considerable time, in spite of frequent cleaning out of the bore-hole and overhaul of the pumping equipment.

A number of parts of the Council's area which have a piped supply are finding fairly frequently that pressures are very low and at times deprive them altogether of a supply of water; this is probably due to the ever increasing demands on the existing supplies and the Board are concerned about this matter and are devising schemes for overcoming these shortages and increasing the pressures where necessary.

Chlorination

All public supplies under the control of the East Shropshire Water Board are chlorinated at source.

Sampling

Again the public supplies have been sampled periodically and the results have been found to be satisfactory. These are given in the tabulated results at the end of this report. It will also be seen that a number of other samples have been taken with varying results, in some cases new bore-holes have been sunk and good supplies obtained, in other cases the results have been used for pressing the Council's claim for extensions of water mains in the outlying parts of the district.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No schemes have been carried out or even commenced in the Council's area during the year under review. The preparation of the scheme for the modernisation of the Hadley and Ketley Sewage Disposal Works which has suffered from so many delays and setbacks has made little progress although the scheme for the treatment of trade effluent by Messrs. Joseph Sankey & Sons has been commenced and should be completed during the year 1961. This will remove one of the biggest stumbling blocks to the Council's scheme.

During the year, however, it was found that a section of the sewer in Hadley at a considerable depth and extremely bad ground, was in a very serious condition and requires replacing as an urgent matter. Investigations carried out by the Consulting Engineers have also revealed that certain sections of the sewer are at

times surcharged and, in view of the likely replacement of the defective length of the sewer, it may be necessary to realine some of these sewers in Hadley and put in a considerable length of new sewer to deal with the flow from the Ketley area and part of the Hadley area.

With the exception of Chetwynd Aston and Water Upton no progress has been made with the schemes for the villages in the outlying parts of the area. In connection with the Waters Upton and Chetwynd Aston schemes the Engineers have been engaged in preparing details for submission to the Ministry. The necessity for the scheme for the outlying villages should not be lost sight of and these include Rodington, Sambrook, Tibberton, Preston and Horton. The need of these villages is equally important, relatively speaking, as any of the other parts of the Council's area.

Apart from the carrying out of emergency repairs to the section of sewer in Hadley which was found to be in a very defective condition there are no other points worthy of recording in connection with sewers and sewage disposal works during the year.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

This service has continued to function reasonably well and to be very acceptable in the parts of the area where it is needed.

HOUSING

The year has been marked by considerable activity in the field of Housing. There was a new departure from the Council's usual routine, a scheme was submitted by Messrs, Gregory Housing Ltd., for the erection of 247 houses and 2 shops at Ketley. The scheme was accepted by the Council and work was commenced mid-year on the roads and sewers and in October work on building was put in hand. On schemes submitted by the Council's Architects, roads and sewers have been constructed on a Site at Donnington for 148 houses and at Hadley for 116 houses. On Winifred's Drive, Donnington, a further scheme for the construction of 104 houses and flats was about to be put in hand. At Wrockwardine a scheme for completion of the development of land purchased a few years ago by the Council was commenced and by the end of the year the work carried out on the erection of 20 houses was well in hand ; in addition the Council have investigated the desirability of building houses for sale and two sites, one in Hadley and one at St. Georges Road, Donnington, have been purchased and instructions given for the preparation of layouts for consideration.

Private enterprise has not been slow in anticipating the need for houses in the area and several considerable areas of land have been purchased and the preparation of layouts for developments of houses on these sites are in hand.

The eradication of unfit houses in the area has continued to receive the attention it deserves and a total of 38 houses became the subject of Demolition Orders or Closing Orders and 25 houses were included in Clearance Areas or Compulsory Purchase Orders which have been submitted to the Ministry.

A total of 118 houses were completed in the district during the year, 36 of these being erected by the Council and 82 by private enterprise.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The year has been marked by the advent of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and no-one can say that this legislation has been introduced too early. More effective control of caravans has been crying out to be given urgent priority for a long time and it is felt that this new legislation will go a long way towards achieving an improvement in Caravans and Caravan Sites in general throughout the Country. It is not imagined or anticipated that there will be any magical alterations overnight in the situation and it will be necessary to apply considerable reasonableness in attaining what the Act sets out to achieve. The problem in the Council's area is quite sizeable but in no way can be compared to many of the seaside resorts which derive a considerable part of their rateable value from the caravan sites in their district and where the Councillors will probably be very loath to apply many rigorous conditions which may mean the closing down of many of their sites. While certain caravans are exempt from the general operation of the Act, trouble from the itinerant van dwellers is still being experienced and is still being anticipated and in the Donnington area the owners of the land so frequented by this particular type of van dweller are making it very uncomfortable for any of the lawless ones to find a suitable site; for those who may think this treatment a little callous, thought should also be given to people who have had these "lodgers" on their doorsteps for years.

FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspections of food premises have been carried out from time to time and in no case was it found necessary to take action or draw the attention of proprietors to any infringements of the regulations.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The details given below indicate again, there has been a slight decline in the number of discretionary grants given during the year but at the same time there has been an increase in the number of Standard Grants.

Discretionary Grants :

No. of dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	48
Average cost per house	..	..	..	..	..	£872
Average grant per house	..	..	..	..	..	£363
Total Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	£41,890
Total grant	..	..	..	..	..	£17,448

Standard Grants :

No. of dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	22
Average grant per house	..	..	..	..	..	£69
Total grant	..	..	..	..	..	£1,518

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

It is again pleasing to record the high standard of meat inspected in the private slaughter houses in the district and the 100% inspection which it has been found possible to maintain. In accordance with the Slaughterhouse Act the report of the slaughter houses in the district was submitted to the Ministry.

ICE-CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream has remained at 64, and the total number of samples taken was 49 and it is pleasing to record that of these samples 48 were placed in Grade 1 and one in Grade 2.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

MORTUARY

To say that the Mortuary is becoming more popular is not the correct thing but it is true to say that is being used more extensively every year, and during 1960 a total of 145 bodies have been accommodated.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Apart from minor incidents regarding damage there is nothing worthy of record in connection with the conveniences at Donnington and Ketley.

RECREATION GROUNDS

Work on the improvements at the Donnington Recreation Ground have proceeded during the year and the children's section with all the equipment was completed. Judging from the number of children in attendance each day this has already been much appreciated. The Shelter has been practically completed, the car park and general layout of the ground has proceeded almost to completion. As a second stage of the work the Council have already agreed to the construction of a paddling pool, caretaker's house, two additional tennis courts and the resurfacing of the existing courts and the provision of a new pavilion, but the work on these had not commenced before the end of the year. Plans have been prepared for improvements at the Hadley Recreation Ground but up to the end of the year nothing had been submitted to enable details to be forwarded to the Ministry for their consideration and approval.

The Council acquired additional land at Ketley for extending the Playing Fields but up to the end of the year the only matter worth recording in connection with the Ketley Playing Fields was the loss of the storage shed on the ground which was destroyed by fire.

MEAT INSPECTION

No. of Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
No. of Persons licensed to slaughter Pigs and Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<i>Cattle excdg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
No. killed (if known)	263	—	14	3,179	343	—
No. inspected	263	—	14	3,179	343	—
<i>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	6	11	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	31	—	1	7	52	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci	11.7%	—	50%	0.5%	15.4%	—
<i>Tuberculosis Only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of No. inspected affected with T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	0.29%	—
<i>Cysticerosis :</i>						
Carcase of which some part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Statistics

The Registrar General's Estimate of Population shows again, an almost complete uniformity of rise—two authorities, only, showing a slight decrease. This is as might be expected when one contemplates the extensive developments and the thriving local industries.

The rates bearing on infant life in the districts can be compared with those prevailing over the Country. These show little change from those of the preceding year.

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Area (in Acres)	3,259	1,390	768	2,392	2,256	53,000	39,600	54,584
Population (estimated)	9,060	5,730	4,090	11,580	13,850	10,120	14,710	25,380
No. of inhabited houses	3,136	2,310	1,318	4,035	4,270	2,474		7,285
Rateable Value	£74,397	£80,665	£60,306	£129,486	£198,149	£101,733	£166,745	£358,387
Product of a penny rate	£284	£318	£241	£530	£796	£395	£646	£1,357
Persons per acre	2.9	4.1	5.3	4.9	6.2	.2	.37	.45

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
A. Live Births :																	
No. of :																	
Legitimate	91	82	57	38	34	29	85	81	110	120	96	107	134	87	213	220	
Illegitimate	4	2	3	4	3	3	5	1	10	8	5	4	7	7	17	10	
Total	95	84	60	42	37	32	90	82	120	128	101	111	141	94	230	230	
Rate per 1,000 Population :																	
Crude	19.8		17.8		16.9		14.9		17.9		20.9		15.9		18.0		17.1
Comparable	19.8		18.3		17.2		14.9		17.4		20.9		17.8		18.9		16.2 (Salop)
B. Still Births :																	
No. of :																	
Legitimate	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	2	5	3	—	1	2	5	4	1	
Illegitimate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	2	2	1	1	1	—	3	3	6	5	1	1	2	5	4	1	
Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	21.8		19.2		14.3		33.1		42.5		9.4		28.9		10.7		19.8 23.53 (Salop)
C. Infant Mortality:																	
No. of Infant Deaths: under One Year :																	
Legitimate	5	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	—	6	—	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	
Total	5	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	—	8	1	
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	33.5		19.6		72.5		23.3		24.2		18.9		8.5		19.6		21.9
Legitimate per 1,000 Live Legitimate Births	34.7		10.5		79.4		24.1		21.8		14.8		16.6		13.9		19.40 (Salop)
Illegitimate per 1,000 Live Illegitimate Births	—		143		—		—		55.5		111.1		—		111.1		
No. of Infant Deaths under 4 weeks :																	
Legitimate	5	1	1	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	—	4	—	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Total	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	—	6	—	
No. of Infant Deaths under 1 week :																	
Legitimate	5	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	4	—	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Total	5	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	—	6	—	

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	Dawley U.D.C.	Market Drayton U.D.C.	Newport U.D.C.	Oakengates U.D.C.	Wellington U.D.C.	Drayton R.D.C.	Shifnal R.D.C.	Wellington R.D.C.	England and Wales
Percentage of all Infant Deaths :									
Under 4 weeks ..	100%	100%	80%	75%	66%	100%	100%	66%	
Under 1 week ..	82%	50%	80%	75%	66%	100%	50%	66%	
D. Maternal Mortality	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
E. Deaths (General) :									
Males	50	38	31	73	80	44	53	122	
Females	43	38	35	57	78	37	46	92	
Total	93	76	66	130	158	81	99	214	
Rate per 1000 Population :									
Crude	10.3	13.3	16.1	11.2	11.4	8.0	6.1	8.4	11.5
Comparable	12.1	12.0	15.0	12.2	12.4	9.0	8.5	10.8	10.71 (Salop)
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 Population :									
Of Lungs .. ..	.11	.7	.24	.26	.36	—	.27	.08	0.48 0.26 (Salop)
All Forms	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.8	.89	.89	1.10	2.16 1.79 (Salop)
	Dawley U.D.C.	Market Drayton U.D.C.	Newport U.D.C.	Oakengates U.D.C.	Wellington U.D.C.	Drayton R.D.C.	Shifnal R.D.C.	Wellington R.D.C.	
F. Causes of Deaths :									
Malignant Neoplasms (all ages)	15	14	9	29	25	9	13	28	
Measles (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis :									
Respiratory	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Non-Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Malignant Neoplasms :									
Stomach	—	1	—	2	3	2	2	—	
Lungs and Bronchus	1	4	1	3	5	—	4	2	
Breast	2	—	1	6	3	1	4	7	
Uterus	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	11	9	5	18	14	5	2	17	
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Diabetes	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	21	12	9	22	25	16	21	33	
Coronary Disease and Angina	12	15	12	22	28	13	17	41	
Hypertension and Heart Disease	1	—	—	1	3	—	9	5	
Other Heart and Circulatory Diseases	16	18	17	16	25	11	13	44	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	3	—	4	5	13	1	1	8	
Bronchitis	3	4	1	7	8	6	6	15	
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	—	

VITAL STATISTICS (continued)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	2	—	—	1	2	3	1	3
Other diseases and Ill-defined Diseases	10	7	8	13	9	9	8	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	—	1	2	3	4	1	1
Suicide	1	—	1	1	4	1	—	2
Homicide & Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	1	3	1	4	3	3	6	1
All causes	93	76	66	130	158	81	99	214

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES

1960 could not be regarded as an epidemic year for infectious disease. The rural parts were more concerned than the urban but in every district the occurrence of infectious diseases was limited. This was not a Measles Year—Acute Poliomyelitis was absent—very few cases of Food Poisoning were reported and the whole demonstrated a satisfactory state of affairs.

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
A. Diseases :																
Scarlet Fever	2	1	—	—	3	8	4	2	15	8	4	1	25	18	33	11
Whooping Cough	12	6	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	23	—	10	62	2	30
Acute Poliomyelitis :																
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephaitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Measles	231	—	125	—	4	19	68	1	107	3	250	4	106	13	55	3
Acute Pneumonia	12	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	6	1	5	2	65	34	7	4
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	2	6	1	5	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND ALLIED DISEASES (*continued*)

		<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
B. Incidence in Age Groups :		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Scarlet Fever :	Years																
	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
	5-10	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	3	1	1	—	5	3	4	3
	10-15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ..		1	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	5	3	1	—	12	6	7	4
Whooping Cough :	0- 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	1
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—
	3- 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	1
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	5-10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	14	16	7	8
	10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total ..		3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	26	36	14	16
Measles :	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	5-10	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
	10-15	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..		—	—	—	—	8	11	—	1	2	1	1	3	11	2	1	2
Acute Pneumonia :	0- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
	5-15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	15-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	2	1	—
	45-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—
	Over 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total ..		1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	27	7	4	—
Dysentery :	0- 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1- 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2- 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4- 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	10-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Over 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ..		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

			<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>		<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>		<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>		<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>		<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>		<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>		<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>	
			1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
C. Tuberculosis :																		
Cases Registered :																		
Pulmonary :																		
Males	..	..	28	26	17	18	8	8	30	31	49	54	13	14	23	26	69	71
Females	..	..	16	15	5	5	4	4	30	32	40	40	11	12	38	36	52	52
Total	..		44	41	22	23	12	12	60	63	89	94	24	26	61	62	121	123
Non-Pulmonary :																		
Males	..	..	6	6	3	3	2	1	5	5	6	6	6	6	3	4	15	15
Females	..	..	6	6	1	1	3	3	7	9	10	9	7	6	3	3	15	14
Total	..		12	12	4	4	5	4	12	14	16	15	13	12	6	7	30	29
Cases added to Register during 1960 :																		
Pulmonary	..	..	6		3		1		13		14		5		2		19	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	1		—		—		2		—		—		2		3	
Deaths during 1960 :																		
Pulmonary	..	..	1		—		—		—		2		—		—		—	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Death Rate per 1,000 Population :																		
Pulmonary	..	..	.11		—		—		—		.14		—		—		—	
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Total Death Rate	..	..	.11		—		—		—		.14		—		—		—	
The Death Rate for England and Wales was 0.077 ; Salop 0.033																		
New Cases, 1960 :			<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pulmonary :	0- 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
	5-15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	15-25		1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
	25-35		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
	35-45		—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	4	2
	45-55		1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
	55-65		1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 65		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Age not known		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..		4	2	2	1	1	—	6	7	8	6	2	3	2	—	9	10
Deaths, 1960 :																		
Pulmonary	0- 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5-15		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-25		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25-35		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35-45		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45-55		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-65		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Over 65		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WATER

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Public Supplies :								
(a) No. of Local Authorities								
Supplies	1	—	1	1	1	4	2	1
Houses Connected	2,765	—	1,316	4,122	4,181	1,275	2,812	5,927
Population Served	NK.	—	4,220	—	—	4,741	NK.	23,403
Sampling :								
Bacteriological								
Examinations	20	—	43	4	14	35	24	34
Unsatisfactory	8	—	3	—	3	11	2	2
Chemical Examinations	—	—	2	5	3	—	4	4
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) No. of Privately Owned								
Supplies	—	1	1	—	—	10	6	5
Houses connected	—	1,953	1	—	—	239	268	184
Population Served	—	5,859	5	—	—	949	NK.	736
Sampling :								
Bacteriological								
Examinations	—	10	—	—	—	5	13	41
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13
Chemical Examinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) No. of Houses served by								
Standpipes	360	33	55	22	39	115	15	120
Population served	—	66	165	69	127	404	—	485
B. Private Wells :								
No. of Houses served	11	3	—	—	—	845	424	NK.
Population served	—	6	—	—	—	3,325	NK.	NK.
Sampling :								
Bacteriological								
Examinations	5	—	—	—	7	16	2	25
Unsatisfactory	5	—	—	—	13	14	2	19
Chemical Examinations	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS AND WORKS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Local Authority :								
No. of Sewage Works (including housing disposal works) ..	2	1	1	1	1	13	13	26
Houses connected	2,152	1,907	1,356	3,903	4,257	499	2,271	5,415
B. No. of Private Works ..	1	—	2	6	1	—	1	—
Houses connected	2	—	2	6	7	—	50	—
Houses with other W.C. facilities	242	54	—	—	—	891	NK.	NK.
Houses with dry sanitation ..	740	34	14	235	6	1,084	NK.	NK.
C. Sampling Effluents :								
No. of samples taken	—	8	—	—	7	9	—	—
Unsatisfactory	—	8	—	—	1	6	—	—

GENERAL SANITARY MATTERS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
1. Premises in a state to be a nuisance (not including repairs)	—	3	2	4	13	11	31	—
2. New drainage (not including new buildings) including conversions to water closets ..	16	3	18	16	11	87	49	—
3. Drainage faults remedied ..	—	2	30	11	35	23	26	—
4. Offensive accumulations ..	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—
5. Animals in such a state to be a nuisance	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	—
6. Smoke nuisance	1	—	1	2	10	—	—	—
7. Nuisances from water courses etc.	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—

HOUSING

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
1. No. of new houses erected during year :								
(a) By Local Authority ..	216	48	50	148	66	20	22	36
(b) By other bodies or persons	74	26	86	43	99	9	31	82
Total ..	290	74	136	191	165	29	53	118
2. No. of houses owned by Local Authority	1,266	566	462	1,456	1,650	439	860	2,880
(a) Total number of lettings during year ..	128	82	85	148	115	42	49	150
(b) Total number let for slum clearance purposes ..	48	17	50	20	33	20	18	23
3. No. of houses in which housing defects have been remedied ..	12	11	24	122	23	16	72	83
4. No. of houses condemned ..	73	46	35	56	21	8	13	49
5. No. of Improvement Grants during year :								
(a) Standard	2	4	5	1	4	—	7	22
(b) Discretionary	2	6	—	7	7	16	24	38
Overcrowding (within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1957) :								
A. 1. No. of Dwellings overcrowded at end of year ..	NK.	3	NK.	126	Nil	3	Nil	—
2. No. of families concerned ..	—	4	NK.	190	—	3	Nil	—
3. No. of persons therein ..	—	20	NK.	950	—	30	Nil	—
B. No. of new cases reported ..	1	2	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
C. 1. No. of cases relieved during year	2	6	1	8	1	Nil	Nil	—
2. No. of families concerned ..	2	—	1	—	1	Nil	Nil	—
3. No. of persons therein ..	14	18	7	45	11	Nil	Nil	—
D. No. of cases relieved and overcrowded again ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—
E. Other relevant particulars ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil	—
No. of licensed caravan sites ..	12	3	22	27	8	19	1	2
No. of caravans concerned ..	12	41	22	42	9	37	1	118

NATIONAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AT, 1948, SECTION 47

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of cases in which action was necessary	—	—	Nil	—	1	—	—	—

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of Public Swimming Baths ..	—	1	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Source of water used for filling ..	—	Main	—	Main	Main	—	—	—
Method of treatment of water ..	—	Filt. and Chlor.	—	Filt. and Chlor.	Filt. and Chlor.	—	—	—
Frequency of changing water ..	—	6 hourly	—	4/6 hourly	4 hourly	—	—	—
Testing of Free Chlorine content ..	—	Annual	—	6 monthly	Annual	—	—	—
Frequency of Bacteriological Examination	—	Daily	—	Daily	Hourly	—	—	—
No. of samples taken :		Monthly	—	Monthly	14 days	—	—	—
(a) Satisfactory	—	9	—	7	31	—	—	—
(b) Unsatisfactory	—	3	—	3	4	—	—	—

DISINFESTATION AND CONTROL OF VERMIN

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Rats and Mice :								
No. of :								
Business Premises treated ..	7	2	32	73	84	3	45	11
Dwellings treated	62	13	38	150	98	73	51	133
Council undertakings treated	2	4	13	7	2	23	6	30
Agricultural premises treated	7	2	1	3	—	17	82	207
B. Other Vermin :								
In relation to :								
Persons	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	Nil
Clothing	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Bedding	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Homes	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

REFUSE AND SALVAGE

		<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Refuse :									
No. of Parishes or Wards	..	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Parishes collected	..	5	1	1	5	2	11	14	20
Mechanised Vehicles	..	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dust-bins (Council owned scheme in operation)	..	Partly	—	—	—	+	+	+	No
Method of Tipping	..	—	Controlled	Not Cont.	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled	Semi-Con.	Controlled
Frequency of Collection	..	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	16/18 days	9/10 days	7/14 days
B. Salvage :									
If undertaken :									
(a) System	..	No	Trade	Bus. Prem.	With refuse	All types	—	Bus. Prem.	—
(b) Net profit or loss	..	—	Loss	Loss	Profit	Profit	—	—	—

FOOD—ICE CREAM

		<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Premises Registered :									
(a) For manufacture ..	..	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
(b) For storage and sale ..	..	16	27	25	57	63	30	33	64
(c) No. of Inspections ..	..	23	30	15	119	42	1	1	57
Sampling L									
No. of samples taken ..	..	4	6	12	10	25	1	—	49
Results in :									
Grade 1 .. ..	..	3	4	7	9	16	1	—	48
Grade 2 .. ..	..	1	1	3	1	8	—	—	1
Grade 3 .. ..	..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Grade 4 .. ..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

MILK

			<i>Dawley</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market</i> <i>Drayton</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington</i> <i>R.D.C.</i>
Distributors Registered	..	..	7	3	5	12	12	11	30	18
Premises Registered	..	..	2	3	2	2	10	4	—	18
No. of Inspections	..	..	2	6	6	9	25	4	—	26
Licenses granted :										
Dealers :										
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	2	2	2	7	5	4	7	11
Pasteurised	..	..	2	2	2	8	6	2	6	11
Sterilised	..	..	3	1	—	4	5	1	9	1
Supplementary :										
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	6	1	3	4	3	7	5	4
Pasteurised	..	..	4	1	3	4	3	6	5	6
Sterilised	..	..	3	1	3	1	1	5	5	3
Sampling :										
No. of Bacterial Samples	..		31	—	—	22	15	—	—	—
Substandard	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biological Samples	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Positive Results	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD PREMISES

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Types :								
Bakers and Confectioners ..	8	12	2	11	16	4	7	3
Butchers (all types) ..	8	11	8	13	18	6	9	q3
Cafes	1	12	6	6	12	5	6	6
Canteens	9	5	8	4	13	2	8	7
Dairies	2	1	2	2	5	—	—	18
Egg Packing Stations ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fishmongers	2	3	2	10	3	—	2	1
Flour Mills	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish	3	3	—	8	3	—	—	—
General Markets	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	4
Greengrocers	9	6	4	11	7	1	4	4
Grocers	50	30	19	66	40	19	15	52
Licensed Premises	26	26	22	49	35	17	30	47
Sweet shops	27	20	5	11	12	34	9	5

SHOP ACTS, 1912—1950

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Welfare provisions for employees:								
No. of Shops	139	61	37	206	138	19	97	—
No. of Inspections	—	33	5	56	28	4	—	—
Defects Remedied	—	5	—	3	3	4	—	—

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. of Food Premises	121	132	70	192	185	46	92	87
No. of Inspections	70	140	52	275	389	43	12	80
No. of cases requiring action	20	19	14	5	114	2	1	Nil
No. of prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
Section 16 :								
No. of premises registered for manufacture of meat produce	8	10	11	5	10	8	11	1
No. of Inspections	29	16	14	17	32	32	15	5

FOOD CONDEMNED (OTHER THAN SLAUGHTERHOUSES)

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
A. Tinned Foods :								
No. of Tins of :								
Meat and Fish	25	11	9	5	92	—	40	12
Fruit	11	4	39	4	81	—	23	22
Vegetables	23	6	86	3	34	—	2	5
Milk	2	4	3	—	6	—	3	4
Other Foods	3	—	17	3	21	—	3	2
B. Packeted Foods :								
No. of Packets	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	14	—
C. Fresh Foods :								
Weight in lbs. in :								
Fish	175	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—	1	3	—	48	40
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	—	54	—	—	—	—	56	—
Other Food Products	—	54	—	11	49	—	4 cwts.	58
Flour	—	—	—	—	18	—	29	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959—Part 1, 1937

	<i>Dawley U.D.C.</i>	<i>Market Drayton U.D.C.</i>	<i>Newport U.D.C.</i>	<i>Oakengates U.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington U.D.C.</i>	<i>Drayton R.D.C.</i>	<i>Shifnal R.D.C.</i>	<i>Wellington R.D.C.</i>
No. on Register of :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	—	4	2	1	76	4	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	42	26	43	7	24	10	45
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises)	4	—	4	2	—	—	5	5
Total ..	32	46	32	46	83	28	19	50
No. of Inspections of :								
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	—	6	—	10	15	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	35	25	21	6	7	—	23
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud. outworkers workers premises)	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	2
Total ..	50	41	31	31	21	16	—	25
No. of Written Notices :								
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud. outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1
No. of Prosecutions :								
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud. outworkers) premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959—Part 1, 1937 (continued)

	Dawley U.D.C.		Market Drayton U.D.C.		Newport U.D.C.		Oakengates U.D.C.		Wellington U.D.C.		Drayton R.D.C.		Shifnal R.D.C.		Wellington R.D.C.	
Cases in which defects were found and remedied :	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem	F'nd	Rem
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inefficient drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defects ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cases which were referred to :	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cases in which Prosecutions were taken :																
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :																
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959—Part 1, 1937 (continued)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August List required by sec. 110(i)(c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Dawley U.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Market Drayton U.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Newport U.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Oakengates U.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Drayton R.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Shifnal R.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington U.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington R.D.C.	No outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Making wearing apparel ..	3	—	—	—	—	—

